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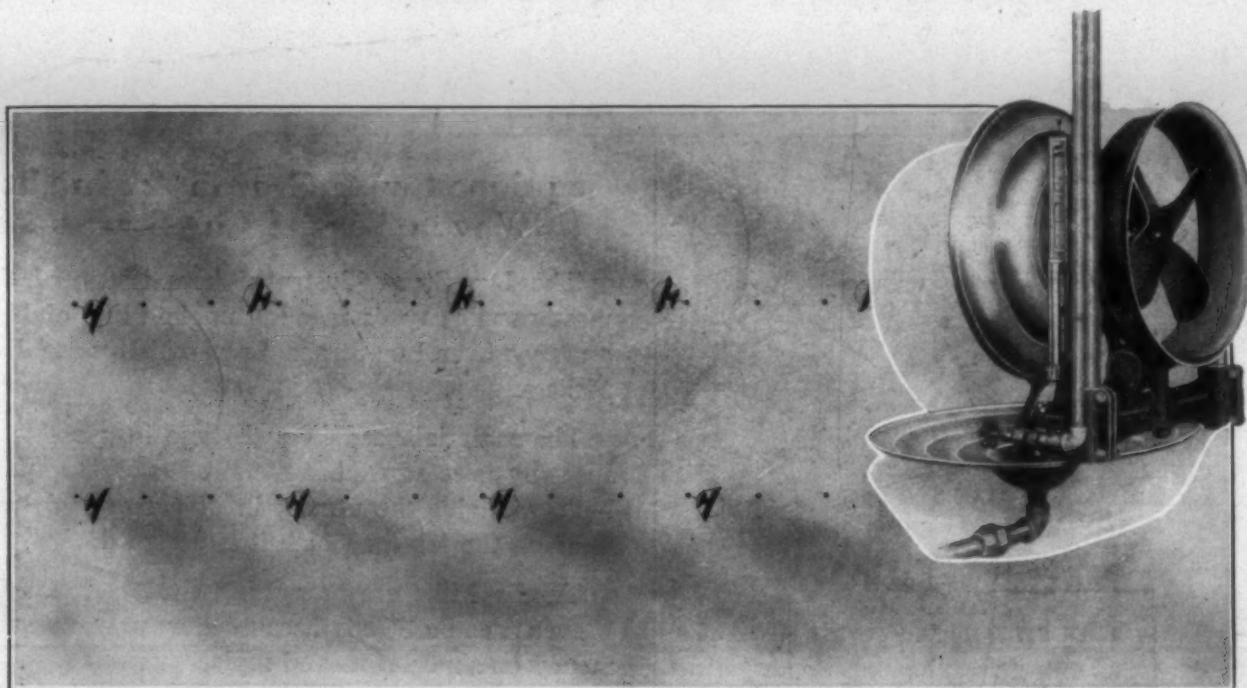
INSTITUTE FOR
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 4, 1929

No. 5



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The Maintenance of constant humidity depends upon an Automatic Moisture Control, and the maintenance of UNIFORM humidity depends upon proper circulation of all the air in the room.

The New Bahnson Humidifier is equipped with a large fan which handles over 100,000 cubic feet of air per hour. These fans create a systematic circulation of the air which mixes thoroughly the moist air with the dry air, and distributes the humidified air into every nook and corner of the room.

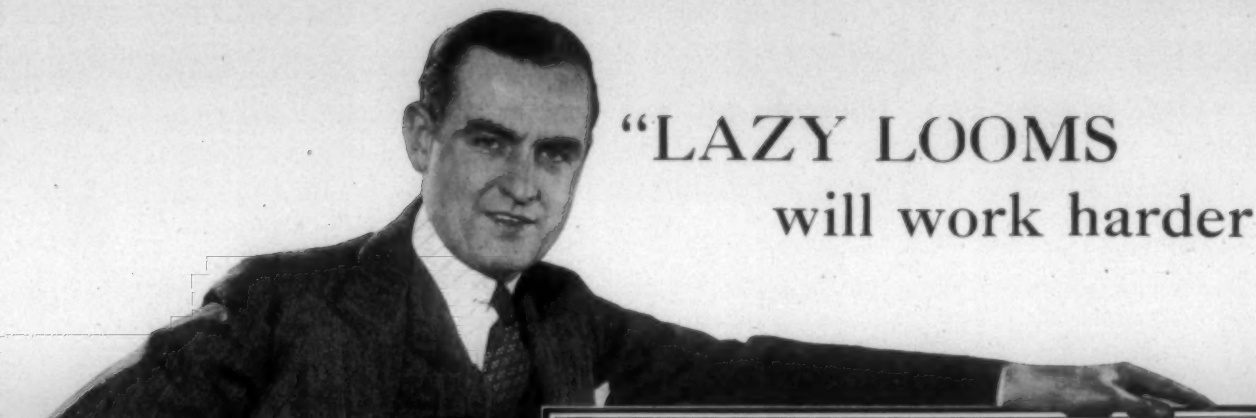
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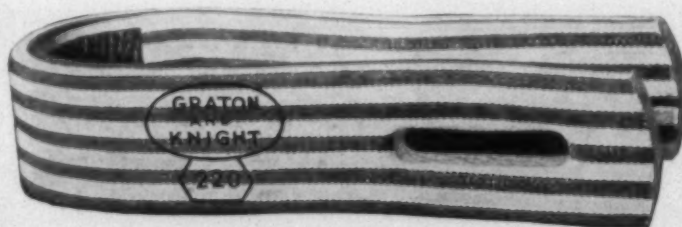
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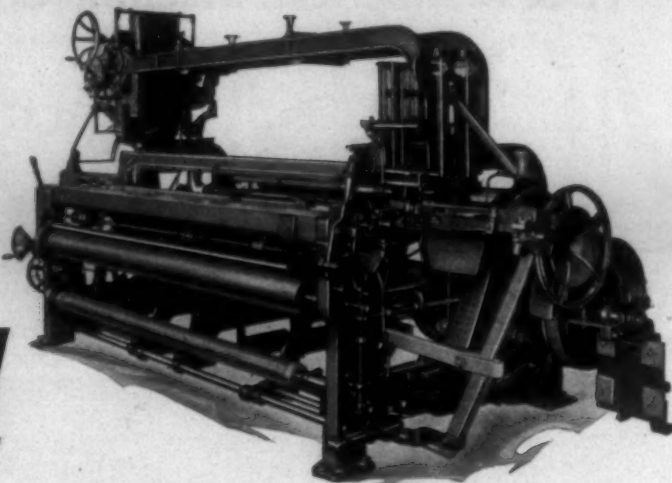


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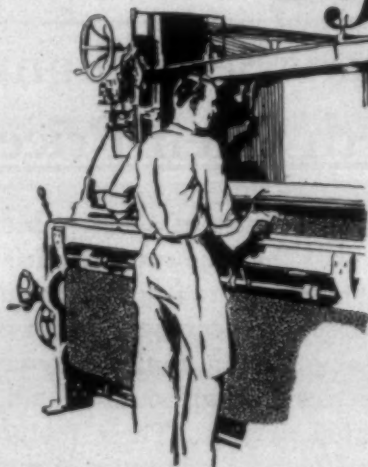
LOOMINARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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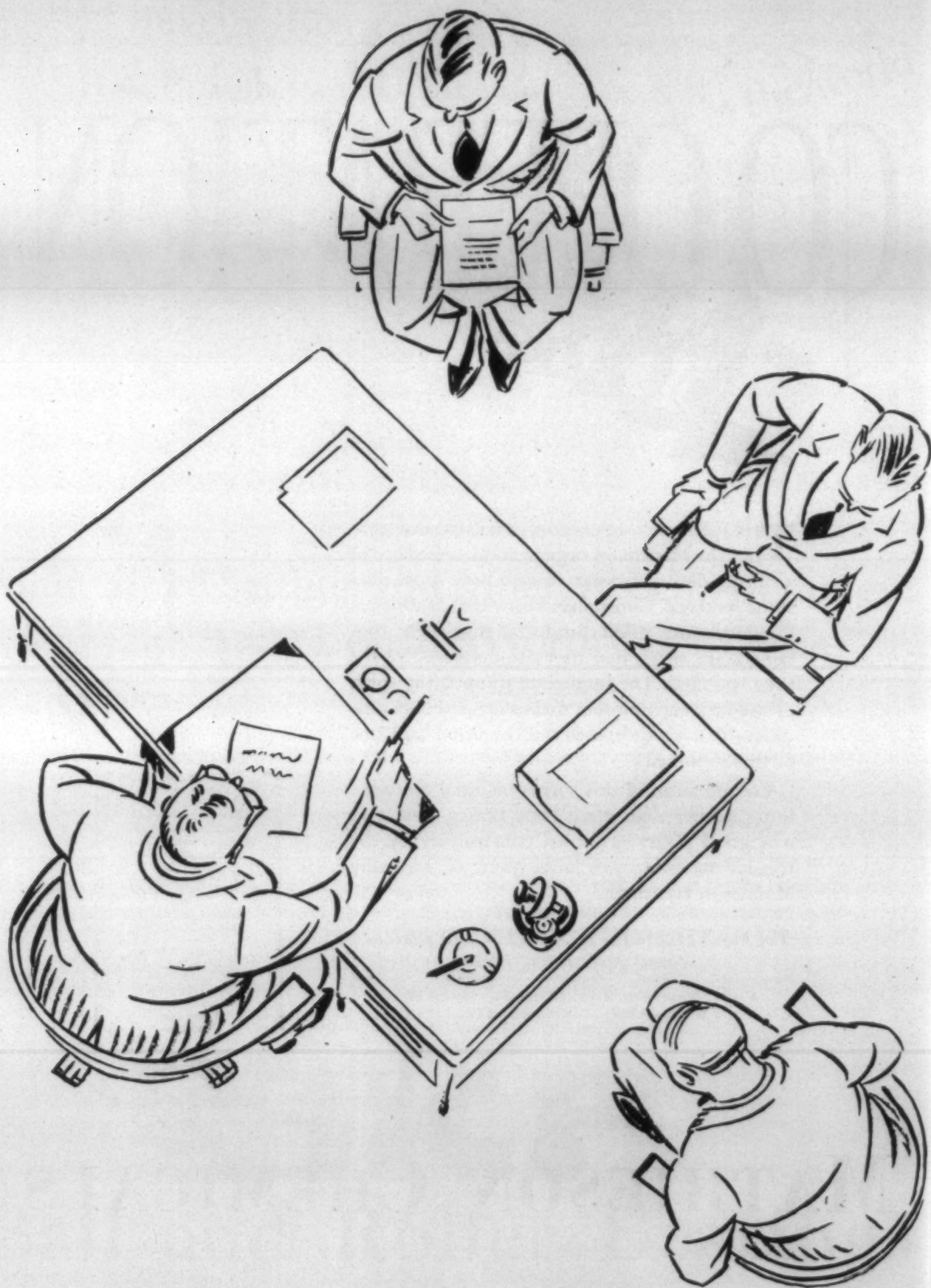
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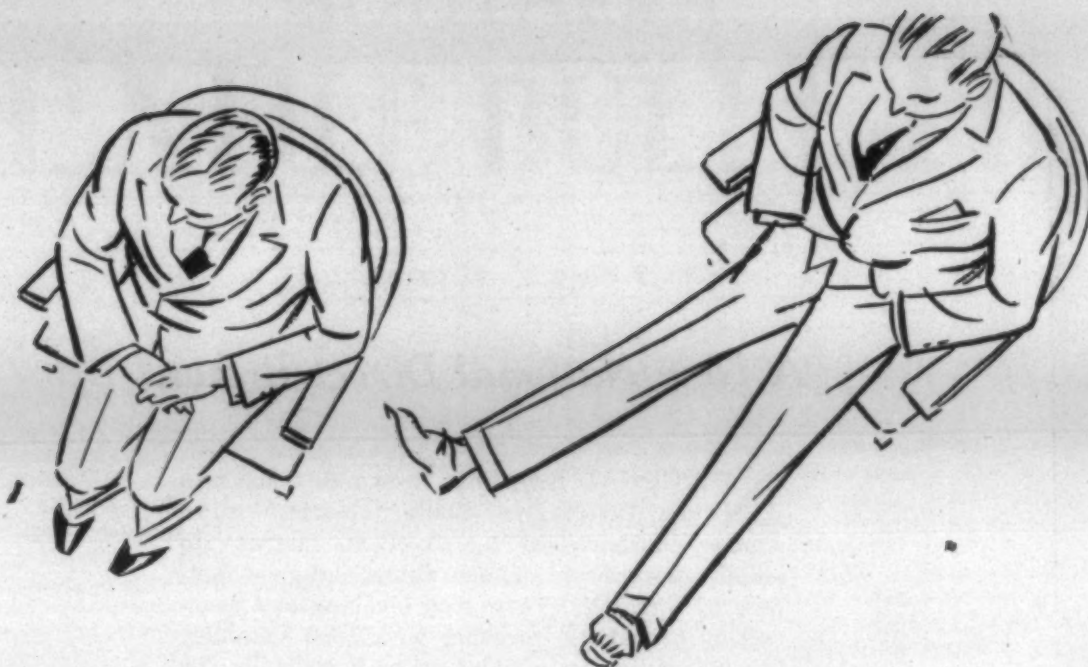
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 4, 1929

No. 5

North Carolina's Workmen's Compensation Act

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, becomes effective May 1, 1929.

The law is to be administered by the North Carolina Industrial Commission, consisting of three commissioners who shall devote their entire time to the work, these commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

The following sections quoted from the new law give the more important provisions under which the law operates:

Application.

Sec. 4. From and after the taking effect of this act every employer and employee, except as herein stated, shall be presumed to have accepted the provisions of this act respectively to pay and accept compensation for personal injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and shall be bound thereby, unless they shall have given, prior to any accident resulting in injury or death, notice to the contrary in the manner herein provided.

Notice of Non-Acceptance and Waiver or Exemption.

Sec. 5. Either an employer or an employee, who has exempted himself by proper notice from the operation of this act, may at any time waive such exemption, and thereby accept the provisions of this act by giving notice as herein provided.

The notice of non-acceptance of the provisions of this act and notice of waiver of exemption heretofore referred to shall be given thirty days prior to any accident resulting in injury or death; Provided, that if any such accident occurred less than thirty days after the date of employment, notice of such exemption or acceptance given at the time of employment shall be sufficient notice thereof. The notice shall be in writing or print, in substantially the form prescribed by the Industrial Commission, and shall be given by the employer by posting the same in a conspicuous place in the shop, plant, office, room, or place where the employee is employed, or by serving it personally upon him; and shall be given by the employee by sending the same in registered letter, addressed to the employer at his last known residence or place of business, or by giving it personally to the employer or any of his agents upon whom a summons in civil action may be served under the laws of the State. A copy of the notice in prescribed form shall also be filed with the Industrial Commission.

In any suit by an employer or an employee who has exempted himself by proper notice from the application of this act, a copy of such notice duly certified by the Industrial Commission shall be admissible in evidence as proof of such exemption.

Sec. 13. No compensation shall be payable if the injury or death was occasioned by the intoxication of the

employee or by the wilful intention of the employee to injure or kill himself or another. When the injury or death is caused by the wilful failure of the employer to comply with any statutory requirement or any lawful order of the commission, compensation shall be increased ten per cent. When the injury or death is caused by the wilful failure of the employee to use a safety appliance or perform a statutory duty or by the wilful breach of any rule or regulation adopted by the employer and approved by the commission and brought to the knowledge of the employee prior to the injury, compensation shall be reduced ten per cent. The burden of proof shall be upon him who claims an exemption or forfeiture under this section.

Sec. 16. Any employee who elects not to operate under this act shall, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death brought against an employer accepting the compensation provisions of this act, proceed at common law, and the employer may avail himself of the defenses of contributory negligence, negligence of a fellow servant, and assumption of risk, as such defenses exist at common law.

Sec. 17. When both the employer and employee elect not to operate under this act, the liability of the employer shall be the same as though he alone rejected the terms of this act, and in any suit brought against him by such employee the employer shall not be permitted to avail himself of any of the common-law defenses cited in Section 15.

Sec. 18. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent settlements made by and between the employee and employer so long as the amount of compensation and the time and manner of payment are in accordance with the provision of this act. A copy of such settlement agreement shall be filed by employer with and approved by the Industrial Commission.

Compensation Schedule.

Sec. 22. Every injured employee or his representative shall immediately on the occurrence of an accident, or as soon thereafter as practicable, give or cause to be given to the employer a written notice of the accident, and the employee shall not be entitled to physician's fees nor to any compensation which may have accrued under the terms of this act prior to the giving of such notice, unless it can be shown that the employer, his agent or representative, had knowledge of the accident, or that the party required to give such notice had been prevented from doing so by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or the fraud or deceit of some third person; but no compensation shall be payable unless such written notice is given within thirty days after the occurrence of the accident or death, unless reasonable excuse is made to the satisfaction of the Industrial Commission for not giving such notice,

and the commission is satisfied that the employer has not been prejudiced thereby.

Sec. 23. The notice provided in the foregoing section shall state in ordinary language the name and address of the employee, the time, place, nature, and cause of the accident, and of the resulting injury or death; and shall be signed by the employee or by a person on his behalf, or, in the event of his death, by any one or more of his dependents, or by a person in their behalf.

No defect or inaccuracy in the notice shall be a bar to compensation unless the employer shall prove that his interest was prejudiced thereby, and then only to such extent as the prejudice.

Said notice shall be given personally to the employer or any of his agents upon whom a summons in civil action may be served under the laws of the State, or may be sent by registered letter addressed to the employer at his last known residence or place of business.

Sec. 24. The right to compensation under this act shall be forever barred unless a claim be filed with the Industrial Commission within one year thereafter.

Sec. 25. —Medical, surgical, hospital and other treatment, including medical and surgical supplies as may reasonably be required, for a period not exceeding ten weeks from date of injury to effect a cure or give relief and for such additional time as in the judgment of the commission will tend to lessen the period of compensation disability, and in addition thereto such original artificial members as may be reasonably necessary at the end of the healing period shall be provided by the employer. In case of a controversy arising between employer and employee, the Industrial Commission may order such further medical, surgical, hospital or other treatment as may in the discretion of the commission be necessary. During the whole or any part of the remainder of disability resulting from the injury the employer may, at his own option, continue to furnish or cause to be furnished, free of charge to the employee, and the employee shall accept an attending physician, unless otherwise ordered by the Industrial Commission and in addition such surgical and hospital service and supplies as may be deemed necessary by said attending physician or the Industrial Commission. The refusal of the employee to accept any medical, hospital, surgical or other treatment when provided by the employer, or ordered by the Industrial Commission, shall bar said employee from further compensation until such refusal ceases, and no compensation shall at any time be paid for the period of suspension unless, in the opinion of the Industrial Commission the circumstances justified the refusal, in which case the Industrial Commission may order a change in the medical or hospital service. If in an emergency on account of the employer's failure to provide the medical care as herein specified a physician other than provided by the employer is called to treat the injured employee, the reasonable cost of such service shall be paid by the employer if ordered so to do by the Industrial Commission.

Sec. 26. The pecuniary liability of the employer for medical, surgical, hospital service or other treatment required, when ordered by the Commission, shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living when such treatment is paid for by the injured person, and the employer shall not be liable in damages for malpractice by a physician or surgeon furnished by him pursuant to the provisions of this section, but the consequences of any such malpractice shall be deemed part of the injury resulting

from the accident, and shall be compensated for as such.

Sec. 27. After an injury, and so long as he claims compensation, the employee, if so requested by his employer or ordered by the Industrial Commission, shall submit himself to examination, at reasonable times and places, by a duly qualified physician or surgeon designated and paid by the employer or the Industrial Commission. The employee shall have the right to have present at such examination any duly qualified physician or surgeon provided and paid by him. No fact communicated to or otherwise learned by any physician or surgeon who may have attended or examined the employee, or who may have been present at any examination, shall be privileged, either in hearings provided for by this act or any action at law brought to recover damages against any employer who may have accepted the compensation provisions of this act. If the employee refuses to submit himself to or in any way obstructs such examination requested by and provided for by the employer, his right to compensation and his right to take or prosecute any proceedings under this act shall be suspended until such refusal or objection ceases, and no compensation shall at any time be payable for the period of compensation, unless in the opinion of the Industrial Commission the circumstances justify the refusal or obstruction. The employer, or the Industrial Commission, shall have the right in any case of death to require an autopsy at the expense of the party requesting the same.

Sec. 28. No compensation shall be allowed for the first seven calendar days of disability resulting from an injury, except the benefits provided for in Section 25; Provided, however, that in case the injury results in disability of more than twenty-eight (28) days, the compensation shall be allowed from the date of the disability.

Sec. 29. Where the incapacity for work resulting from the injury is total, the employer shall pay, or cause to be paid, as hereinafter provided, to the injured employee during such total disability, a weekly compensation equal to 60 percentum of his average weekly wages, but not more than eighteen dollars, nor less than seven dollars, a week; and in no case shall the period covered by such compensation be greater than four hundred weeks, nor shall the total amount of all compensation exceed six thousand dollars. In case of death the total sum paid shall be six thousand dollars less any amount that may have been paid as partial compensation during the period of disability, payable in one sum to the personal representative of deceased.

Sec. 30. Except as otherwise provided in the next section hereafter, where the incapacity for work resulting from the injury is partial, the employer shall pay, or cause to be paid, as hereinafter provided, to the injured employee during such disability, a weekly compensation equal to 60 percentum of the difference between his average weekly wages before the injury and the average weekly wages which he is able to earn thereafter, but not more than eighteen dollars a week, and in case shall the period covered by such compensation be greater than three hundred weeks from the date of injury. In case the partial disability begins after a period of total disability, the latter period shall be deducted from the maximum period herein allowed for partial disability.

Sec. 31. In cases included by the following schedule, the disability in each case shall be deemed to continue for the period specified, and the compensation so paid for such injury shall be specified therein, to-wit:

(a) For the loss of a thumb, sixty percentum of the average weekly wages during sixty weeks.

(b) For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, sixty percentum of the average weekly wages during thirty-five weeks.

(c) For the loss of a second finger, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during thirty weeks.

(d) For the loss of a third finger, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during twenty weeks.

(e) For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during fifteen weeks.

(f) The loss of the first phalange of the thumb or any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger, and the compensation shall be for one-half of the periods of time above specified.

(g) The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered the loss of the entire finger or thumb: Provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

(h) For the loss of a great toe, sixty percentum of the average weekly wages during thirty weeks.

(j) For the loss of one of the toes other than a great toe, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during ten weeks.

(k) The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such toe, and the compensation shall be for one-half of the periods of time above specified.

(l) The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.

(m) For the loss of a hand, sixty percentum of the average weekly wages during one hundred and fifty weeks.

(n) For the loss of an arm, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during two hundred weeks.

(o) For the loss of a foot, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during one hundred and twenty-five weeks.

(p) For the loss of a leg, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during one hundred and seventy-five weeks.

(q) For the loss of an eye, sixty percentum of the average weekly wages during one hundred weeks.

(r) The loss of both hands or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or any two thereof shall constitute total and permanent disability, to be compensated according to the provisions of Section 29.

(s) For the complete loss of hearing in one ear, sixty per centum of average weekly wages during seventy weeks; for the complete loss of hearing in both ears, sixty percentum of average weekly wages during one hundred and fifty weeks.

(t) Total loss of use of a member or loss of vision of any eye shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of such member or eye. The compensation for partial loss of or for partial loss of use of a member or for partial loss of vision of an eye shall be such proportion of the payments above provided for total loss as such partial loss bears to total loss. Loss of both arms, hands, legs, or vision in both eyes shall be deemed permanent total disability, and shall be compensated under Section 29.

In case of serious facial or head disfigurement, the Industrial Commission shall award proper and equitable compensation not to exceed \$2,500.00.

The weekly compensation payments referred to in this section shall all be subject to the same limitations

as to maximum and minimum as set out in Section 29; provided, however, that the foregoing schedule of compensation shall not be deemed to apply and compensate for serious disfigurement resulting from any injury to any employee received while in and about the duties of his employment. And provided, further, that the Industrial Commission created by this act shall have power and authority to make and award a reasonable compensation for any serious bodily disfigurement received by any employee within the meaning of this act, not to exceed twenty-five hundred (\$2,500) dollars.

Sec. 32. If an injured employee refuses employment procured for him suitable to his capacity he shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during the continuance of such refusal, unless in the opinion of the Industrial Commission such refusal was justified.

Sec. 33. If an employee has a permanent disability or has sustained a permanent injury in service in the Army or Navy of the United States, or in another employment other than that in which he received a subsequent permanent injury by accident, such as specified in Section 31, he shall be entitled to compensation only for the degree of disability which would have resulted from the later accident if the earlier disability or injury had not existed.

Sec. 34. If an employee receives an injury for which compensation is payable while he is still receiving or entitled to compensation for a previous injury in the same employment, he shall not at the same time be entitled to compensation for both injuries, unless the later injury be a permanent injury such as specified in Section 31; but he shall be entitled to compensation for that injury and from the time of that injury which will cover the longest period and the largest amount payable under this act.

Sec. 35. If any employee receives a permanent injury as specified in Section 31, after having sustained another permanent injury in the same employment, he shall be entitled to compensation for both injuries, but the total compensation shall be paid by extending the period and not by increasing the amount of weekly compensation, and in no case exceeding five hundred weeks.

If an employee has previously incurred permanent partial disability through the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye, and by subsequent accident incurs total permanent disability through the loss of another member, the employer's liability is for the subsequent injury only.

Sec. 36.—Where an accident happens while the employee is employed elsewhere than in this State which would entitle him or his dependents to compensation if it had happened in this State, the employee or his dependents shall be entitled to compensation, if the contract of employment was made in this State, if the employer's place of business is in this State, and if the residence of the employee is in this State; provided his contract of employment was not expressly for service exclusively outside of the State; provided, however, if an employee shall receive compensation or damages under the laws of any other State nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to permit a total compensation for the same injury greater than is provided for in this act.

Sec. 37. When an employee receives or is entitled to compensation under this act for an injury covered by Section 31, and dies from any other cause than the injury for which he was entitled to compensation, payment of the unpaid balance of compensation shall be

(Continued on Page 38)

Standard Textile Courses for Night Study

AS we have had a number of requests for information relative to the standard cotton textile evening courses of study, we are giving herewith the complete courses of study adopted by the State Boards of Vocational Education in the cotton manufacturing States of the South. The courses outlined below were adopted by the committee on standard textile courses representing the several States.—Editor.

Since 1917, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act and administered by the boards designated by the respective legislatures as the State Boards for Vocational Education, the Southern cotton manufacturing States, in co-operation with local school boards and the cotton manufacturing industry, have conducted thousands of cotton textile evening classes composed of employees of this vast industry and taught by persons skilled in its various branches. These classes have been built upon the active intelligent co-operation of employees, employers and the public schools.

In order to standardize terminology, to increase the general efficiency of the classes, and to offer recognition for special effort, the State Boards for Vocational Education of the Southern cotton manufacturing States, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, through a Committee on Standard Textile Courses composed of their official representatives meeting at Greenville, South Carolina, August 6 and 7, 1928, adopted the Standard Textile Evening School Courses of Study, a Standard Textile Evening School Credit Card and a Standard Textile Evening School Diploma and certain regulations governing their issuance.

It has been, and is the purpose of the committee to keep the requirements for credit cards and diplomas so specific that these documents will represent definite accomplishments, yet sufficiently flexible to meet all practical conditions in carding, spinning and weaving.

Technical and Mathematical Courses

A pupil granted a credit card for any of the following units of study must understand the mill processes, including the necessary technical and practical production information, and be able to solve the ordinary cotton mill mathematical problems involved in the unit.

UNIT 1. Elementary Cotton Mill Mathematics.—Fundamentals of mathematics, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, decimals, percentage, measures of length, weight, area, volume and time, square root, arithmetical analysis, formulas, and ratio and proportion, all applied to practical mill situations with emphasis placed upon the development of independent mathematical reasoning ability.

UNIT 2. Mechanical Calculations.—Speed calculations of pulleys, belts, gears, pulley trains and gear trains, lever calculations and belt length calculations, all applied to practical mill problems.

UNIT 3. Roving and Yarn Calculations.—The use of practical mathematical formulas and the solving of problems dealing with the counts, hank roving, weights, lengths, and numbers of ends of any quantities of yarn and roving in all forms, such as short lengths, bobbins, and beams. The use of breaking strength formulas.

UNIT 4. Ply Yarn Calculation.—The use of practical mathematical formulas and the solving of problems dealing with the counts of plied yarns and counts of single yarns required to make given plied yarns.

UNIT 5. Twist and Lay Calculations.—The use of formulas and the solving of practical problems in twists

per inch, twist multipliers and laps per inch of roving and yarn.

UNIT 6. Plain Cloth Calculations.—The use of formulas and the solving of plain cloth problems involving reed, filling, warp, shrinkage and contraction calculations and the finding of the complete construction of plain cloth from samples and any other specifications. By plain cloth calculations are meant calculations dealing with any cloth composed of the same warp counts and the same filling counts, regardless of the pattern or color.

UNIT 7. Fancy Cloth Calculations.—The use of formulas and the solving of fancy cloth problems involving reed, filling, warp, shrinkage, contraction and weight calculations of fancy cloth from samples and any other specifications are meant any calculations dealing with cloth composed of more than one counts or kind of warp and more than one counts or kind of filling.

UNIT 8. Picker Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of problems dealing with opener, breaker, intermediate and finisher pickers. Actual and mechanical draft calculations. Finding and use of draft constants, knock off constants and production constants. Calculations and formulas involving fan speeds, beater speeds, beats per inch and feed pulley sizes and speeds.

UNIT 9. Card Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of problems dealing with the actual and mechanical total, intermediate and break drafts, draft gears, draft constants and production constants of drawing frames equipped with common rolls and metallic rolls.

UNIT 11. Sliver Lapper, Ribbon Lapper and Comber Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of problems dealing with actual and mechanical draft, draft gears, draft constants, production, and production constants of the sliver lapper, ribbon lapper and comber.

UNIT 12. Fly frame Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of problems dealing with slubber, intermediate, speeder or jack fly frames involving actual and mechanical draft, draft gears, draft constants, twists per inch, twist gears, twist constants, production constants, lay and tension calculations.

UNIT 13. Spinning Frame Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of spinning frame problems involving actual and mechanical draft, draft gears, twist, twist and lay gear calculations and the finding and use of draft, twist and production constants.

UNIT 14. Twister, Spooler and Warper Calculations.—The use of formulas and the solving of problems involving all twister, spooler and warper calculations and the finding and use of twist, traverse, knock off, and production constants.

UNIT 15. Slasher Calculations.—The use of formulas and solving of problems involving slasher calculations including the finding and use of knock off, cut and production constants and the proportioning of sizing mixtures.

UNIT 16. Loom Calculations.—The use of formulas and the solving of problems involving the finding and use of pick constants, cam, harness, reed and production calculations and constants.

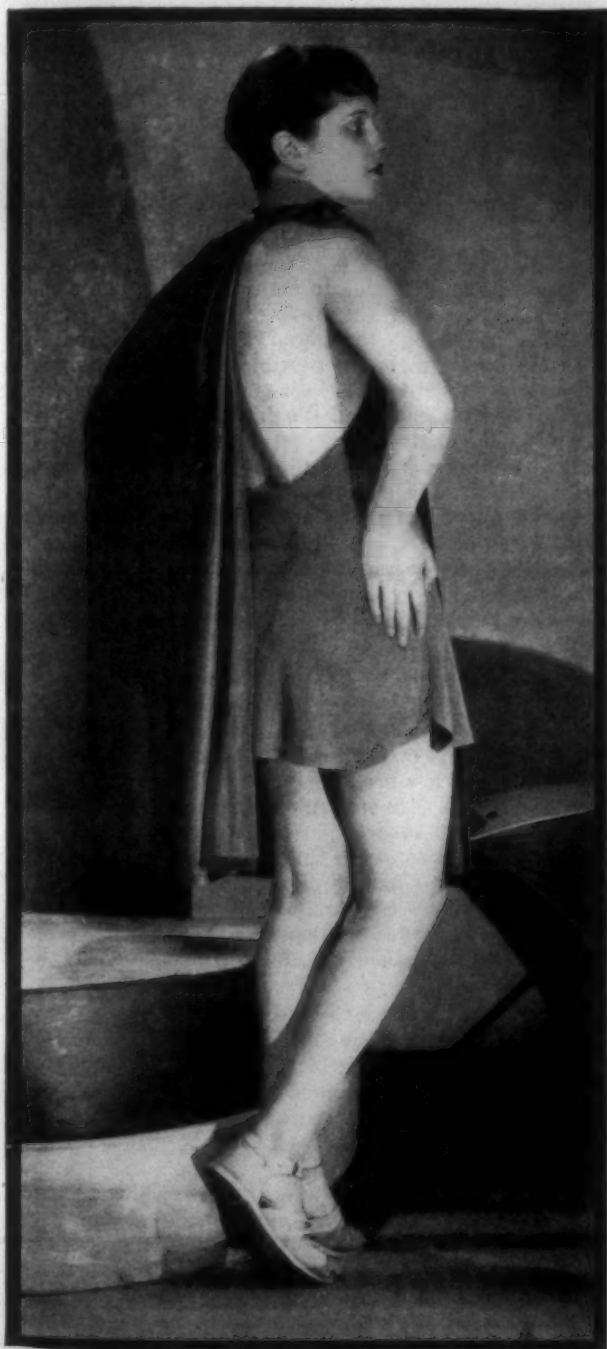
UNIT 17. Cloth analysis.—The analysis of cloth woven on cam looms requiring up to six harnesses. Making weave plans and drawing-in drafts.

UNIT 18. Cloth Analysis.—The analysis of cloth woven on box looms. Making weave plans, drawing-in and box chain drafts.

(Continued on Page 40)

CELANESE

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Red Celanese Tricot was selected for this Schiaparelli Bathing Ensemble. The graceful cape, sun tan back and a neck strap in place of the customary shoulder straps mark this ensemble as an advanced fashion.

at the KNITTING ARTS EXHIBITION

Booth 314

HERE you can see the very latest contributions that Celanese has made to the Knitting Arts—underwear and hosiery for men and women, bathing costumes, knit sport dresses and ensembles, neckwear and scarfs. Garments knitted of Celanese brand yarns are unaffected by moisture—do not shrink or stretch—do not cling when wet—do not stain permanently from perspiration—wash readily—hold their shape—retain their color. They are hygienic because only the surface of the fibre soils. They have exceptional insulating qualities which makes them cool to wear in summer, warm in winter.

Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Ave., New York.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA 180 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

1046 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 38 Chauncy Street, Boston
819 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. Plant at Amcelle (near Cumberland), Maryland

The Revolution in Distribution

WE are face to face with a revolution in selling and distribution. As mass production has become the standard practice on one end of the line in this country, and is gradually affecting production throughout the world, mass selling, as represented by the chains and analogous activities, is the motivating force underlying our present theories and practice in the movement of goods from the point of production to the source of ultimate consumption or use. Strong opposition to the new order in distribution has been manifested, as has been true for modern practice in production, but the chains have forced their way to the front of the stage and by the very weight of their success and methodology have compelled forceful consideration, says an article by R. E. Allen, Vice-President, Central Union Trust Company of New York, in Commerce and Finance.

In 1858 the first chain store made its appearance in the United States. This single unit was the beginning of a grocery chain that today has 20,000 retail outlets, 50,000 employees and an annual turnover of more than \$500,000,000. In 1900 there was a maximum of 25 drug stores owned by chains; today there are 3,000. The first chain store had an annual turnover, in 1858, of a few thousand dollars; in 1928 thirty standard chains had a sales volume of \$1,437,809,894, and the total chain turnover is estimated at from eight to ten billions, or 15 to 20 per cent of the entire retail trade.

The chain store is an element of revolution and evolution, and is spreading throughout the world, partly under the stimulus of our initiative, partly under the impact of similar factors as those that have produced the development in the United States. Chains controlled by interests in this country are operating in Canada, Cuba, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and elsewhere, while native chains in Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Egypt and other countries show a development closely in line with that in this country. The chain store movement is no occasional factor, but a world-wide revolution in distribution that is modifying radically the whole distribution process and is destined to create a new philosophy and a different practice in selling and merchandising.

In face of the ever increasing wave of turnover and the wide acceptance the chain method has enjoyed on the part of the public, there can be no question that the chains have a solid footing in the scheme of distribution today. We are face to face with an element of revolution. Slowly gathering impetus during the first two decades of the present century, the past ten years have shown a speeding up of the new force that is making for radical change in selling methods, is crowding out of the picture commercial factors of age-old sanction, bringing the manufacturer face to face with an entirely new line-up in his saleswork, presenting competitive situations and conditions of extreme novelty and significance, revamping distribution methods and practices, potentially affecting advertising, introducing new elements into the manufacturing field itself, establishing practices in rebates and allowances as well as in merchandise appeal, creating a great current of opposition from many rural banks, independent retailers and manufacturers, and, finally, is maturing a competitive war among chain elements themselves that in the form of interchain competition is destined to modify profoundly the directional and structural factors involved in this most important trade movement of the twentieth century.

The first unit of the grocery chains was started in

1858 and the first of the variety chains made its appearance in 1879, but in 1915 the chains were still waiting to play their major parts. The war provided the spark that has made the last decade the chain store period, and has created the setting for the realization of the new chain idea. Consequently during the past ten years chains have increased vastly in numbers of outlets and in number of lines, volume of sales has multiplied many times, sections of the country supposed to be immune to chain store merchandising have been successfully invaded, many retail lines believed unsuitable to the structure have been successfully adapted to the framework, pressure of the chain system has caused many competing organizations to fight fire with fire by adopting similar methods, and the entire principle of retail distribution and, in no small measure, distribution generally, has been revolutionized. This process will become more highly developed.

These results are due to many factors. The steadily increasing costs of the necessities of life during the war made necessary the conservation of individual purchasing power in every possible way, migration from the country to urban areas has produced a huge, concentrated sales field and the immense turnover predicated by the chain theory, while the depression of 1921 brought to a critical point the need of economizing that had been steadily gathering force during the war. A higher standard of living and the budgeting of income induced by installment selling contributed in part, while the automobile was an important factor, as it facilitated the cash-and-carry mechanism and made possible, for the chains, distribution of goods direct from warehouse and factory to sales outlets.

There seems to be no reason to question that the introduction of the chain idea has been the most important single factor of the present century, in the distribution and marketing field. Practically every element involved has been profoundly affected or modified. Manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, sales managers, advertising men, financial institutions and many others have had to reckon with the new force. In many cases the chain system has brought about the elimination of agencies that proved unable to meet the new competition, while the effect in lowering costs of selling and distribution and improving marketing practice has been profound.

Inevitably this newcomer in the field has met resistance, which in part has been negative but chiefly positive. The negative side of the question is represented by legislative action against chains, efforts to cut off supplies from chain groups, public and trade agitation against the new development. The positive side is shown by buying associations, co-operative wholesale groups of independent stores, resident buyers' chains, jobbers' chains and many other forms of group buying organizations. Other positive factors have been the merging of jobbing concerns, special training of retailers by manufacturers, increased advertising by manufacturers to fight chain brands of goods, and a definite policy on the part of manufacturers of co-operation with chain groups. All of this has led to the chain organization taking its important place in the business world, and the securities of many chain groups today lack nothing of the elements of sound investment.

Since the first grocery chain was inaugurated in 1858, the chain system has not alone modified the whole framework of distribution, but internal changes have taken place in the chains themselves. Bazaar chains,

or those selling variety goods, are opening food products departments, lunch and soda water counters; grocery chains are installing stocks of cigars and cigarettes; cigar chains are opening lines of candy, notions and minor drug lines; men's hats are breaking into the clothing field; drugs into musical instruments and a great variety of goods; retail chains are being formed by mail order houses; shoe chains are taking on hosiery lines and so on. Consequently, although it is still possible to group the chains under different headings, according to the main line of merchandise handled, these lines are rapidly becoming merely a part of the general set-up.

In addition to the changes in inventory, other important modifications are taking place. Many grocery chains are now making deliveries free or for a small extra charge, some credit is being extended and telephones are being installed, while a number of chains have important real estate departments. The need of advertising is clearly apparent and several important chains are going on the radio and are planning national campaigns. Manufacturers are developing their own chains, and the former population minimum of 25,000 for cities in which chains could do business is steadily being reduced until it is now 5,000 or less. As has been pointed out, interchain competition is a factor of the utmost significance, and the entrance of chains into the manufacturing field will itself develop its own set of problems and adjustments.

The social changes produced by chain merchandising have been wide. Not alone has the new practice completely modified the habits of the public as well as those of retail business in general, but its effect on the four principal factors active in distributing goods for personal consumption has been profound. The manufacturer has seen his field invaded by factories erected by chain systems, and he has felt keenly the efforts of the chain stores to develop consumer acceptance of chain brands. This weakening of manufacturer control has made necessary increased advertising expenditure, intensive work with retailers and the development of manufacturers' chains. Many independent merchants have found themselves unable to fight chain competition, and those not forced out of business have been compelled to modify their entire practice radically. The jobber, particularly, has felt the impact, and in order to save his position has developed many service features, chains of his own, cash and carry systems, and has gone into manufacturing on an extensive scale. Even mail order houses have found their position vulnerable and have been compelled to open retail outlets.

All of this does not seem, however, that the chain is master of the situation, or that it will be in the near future. Some enthusiasts claim one hundred per cent distribution for the chain, but this optimism is not justified by the progress up to the present nor by the promise of the future. One proof of this lies in the fact that the experience of every one shows independent stores prospering in centers of intensive chain concentration, and while it is generally agreed that the chain store drives out the less efficient dealer, a wide field is still left for the independent who is able to take what is useful from chain practice and add thereto the virtues of independent management. The chain system must standardize, and this fact alone leaves a wide field for the independent, who can work effectively with style appeal, personality, adaptation of inventory to the needs of the particular community, service, deliveries, credit, group and syndicate buying and

(Continued on Page 35)



Old Heddle Frames Slow Production!

New Heddle Frames of correct proportions for each new fabric, speed the new weaves to the retailers' counters. Present day competition and textile style changes taboo the use of any method that slows production.

Heddle Frames to Your Exact
Requirements Assembled With
Quickest Possible Speed.

Heddles—Heddle Frames
Shuttles—Cotton Cards

The J. H. Williams Co.
Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN,
Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.



★ AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

**for manufacturer
who must cut costs**

CONDITIONS in Piedmont Carolinas attract every manufacturer who faces:

- (1) ruinous prices set by competitors anxious for sales;
- (2) unreasonable demands by labor every time business shows some sign of improving;
- (3) top-heavy investment in plant and excessive overhead.

These conditions face manufacturers in *all* lines, to some extent. But in one industry they are most acute—and if that industry can escape them it points the way to every other.

Garment Makers Prosper Here

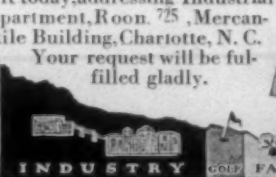
Makers of women's dresses, children's rompers, blouses and wash suits, men's shirts, men's clothing, and makers of cotton or rayon underwear—all know the meaning of cutthroat competition.

On moving to Piedmont Carolinas manufacturers in these lines have found cost of plant reasonable and operating overhead remarkably low.

They have found ample supplies of intelligent, farm-reared white labor, that after a short learning period turns out high production. They have taken advantage of abundant raw material sources. They have seen all these economies result in costs so low that they could set prices at sales-compelling levels and at the same time earn handsome profits.

★ The figures and data are in this book.

Write for it today, addressing Industrial Department, Room 725, Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C. Your request will be fulfilled gladly.



DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS

World's Consumption and Mill Stocks

Figures taken from the report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations on world's mill consumption of cotton for the six months ending January 31, 1929, and world's mill stocks at the end of the period, are given below with details for some of the more important countries with comparisons. The figures are in thousands of bales regardless of weight and are exclusive of linters or waste cotton of any kind whatever. A more complete tabulation will be published in a later issue.

	Jan. 31 '29 Ending 6 Months	Jan. 31 '28 Ending 6 Months	July 31 '28 Ending 6 Months	1927-28 Season Entire
Consumption				
Europe:				
Great Britain	971	1,027	922	1,949
Germany	550	677	599	1,276
France	419	407	422	829
Other Europe	1,540	1,608	1,358	3,038
Total Europe	3,480	3,791	3,301	7,092
Asia:				
Japan	522	572	506	1,078
Other Asia	148	268	167	435
Total Asia	670	840	673	1,513
North America:				
United States	3,305	3,465	3,070	6,535
Others	103	94	101	195
Total N. America	3,408	3,559	3,171	6,730
Sundries:	55	36	36	72
Total world:				
American cotton	7,613	8,226	7,181	15,407
World's Indian	2,574	2,303	2,220	4,523
World's Egypt	497	489	467	956
World's sundries	2,088	1,969	2,685	4,654
World's all kinds	12,772	12,987	12,553	25,540
Mill Stocks				
Europe:	Jan. 31, 1929	Jan. 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1927	July 31, 1928
Great Britain	91	99	127	79
Germany	140	185	178	135
France	154	153	140	144
Other Europe	398	408	397	434
Total Europe	783	845	842	792
Asia:				
Japan	267	260	194	206
Other Asia	82	72	75	121
Total Asia	349	331	269	327
N. America:				
U. S.	1,698	1,624	1,789	931
Others	104	54	69	53
Total N. America	1,802	1,678	1,858	984
Sundries	24	13	13	9
Total world:				
American cotton	2,958	2,867	2,982	2,112
Total world all kinds	5,257	4,882	4,755	4,787

\$2,000,000 in Group Insurance

Greenville, S. C.—One of the largest group insurance policies ever sold in the South, protecting approximately 1,000 textile employees of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, of Piedmont, S. C., was written by the Pioneer Life Insurance Company, to cover the entire group of workers of that plant. The employees were insured for a total of two million dollars.

The policy will affect the families of the employees named also, according to T. O. Lawton, president of the insurance firm, and in this way it is felt that nearly 4,000 persons will in a manner be benefited and protected.

The contract was closed through S. T. Buchanan, general superintendent of the plant, and affirmed by S. M. Beattie, president.

• Use •
FRANKLIN PROCESS
Colored Yarns
The Wound Form Dyeing
Reduces
Winding Costs



THE
 FRANKLIN
 PACKAGE
 and
 Franklin Tube

Adapted to the Most Modern Practice of Preparing Filling Yarn for Weaving

Main office and plant at
 Providence, R. I.

Branch plant at
 Philadelphia

Southern Franklin Process
 Company
 Greenville, S. C.

New York Office
 66 Leonard Street

Central Franklin Process
 Company
 Chattanooga, Tenn.



YOU know that Universal winding for filling bobbins reduces weaving costs by giving more yarn on a bobbin, requiring less doffing, and less loom stoppage, and that it makes less seconds.

To prepare skein or chain-dyed yarn for weaving by this method requires winding to tubes before winding to bobbins.

If your yarn is dyed by the Franklin Process you can wind direct from the Franklin Package to filling bobbins. The extra winding operation is thus eliminated.

More than that, you get better dyeing. The yarn is dyed in the wound form in a closed kier under pressure. Complete penetration is effected, producing more permanent shades. There is less shrinkage in yardage—no tangling or felting. The result is a better product. When customers purchase yarn that we spin, in addition to the dyeing, we can offer the advantage of buying *net* weight.

Get the complete story of Franklin Process dyeing from our book, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry." We will forward a copy on request.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Dyers of cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, hemp and linen yarns and silk noils,
 also yarn spinners and manufacturers of glazed yarns.*



FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form

What Modern Conditions Demand of the Dyer*

THIS question will to many suggest the answer: "Yes, by efficiency," but this is by no means a sufficient answer, because the dyer must possess a knowledge very much beyond the ability to select suitable coloring matters, acquaintance with methods of application and ability to produce desired results. If efficiency could be limited to this extent, then I venture to say, the standard of efficiency of the dyer of today is higher than at any time in the past.

The answer to this question involves very much more than is usually understood by the term, "an efficient dyer."

Fifty Years Ago

Although the dyer of today has to produce a much higher standard of results, yet, I think, the dyer of 50 years ago was more highly skilled in the art of producing color effects as for the most part, he was dependent upon his own experience. In those days he could not refer to pattern cards with instructions issued by the synthetic dye producers.

The coloring matters in those days were comparatively few, and each required an especial knowledge and experience to apply it. The manufacturers of cloth then knew the limitations of the colors produced and the preservation of these colors was a recognized rule in the process of finishing. The importance of this I shall endeavor to show later on. The point is the dyer in those days was a dyer pure and simple, his services were invaluable and his position secure. In common with every phase of human life and activity, no section can be more conscious than the dyer, of the vast and enormous changes that have evolved in relation to that

*Paper read recently before Foremen's Dyers' Guild, England.

branch of industry in which he is engaged. By this progress much has been given, and very much more is demanded, and in directions far beyond anything that could possibly have been foreseen 50 years ago either by the dyer or any other trade associated with the dyeing industry.

Laboratory and Practice

The difficulties of the dyer have been very much increased by the distribution by the synthetic dye producers, of pattern cards with detailed instructions and other general information, frequently representing laboratory possibilities, but by no means possibilities when applied in a practical and commercial way. But unfortunately, from this information so widely given, the dyer could not escape, and the demands made upon him exceeded the limits of his capacity. He failed to do the impossible, and at what cost, we shall see.

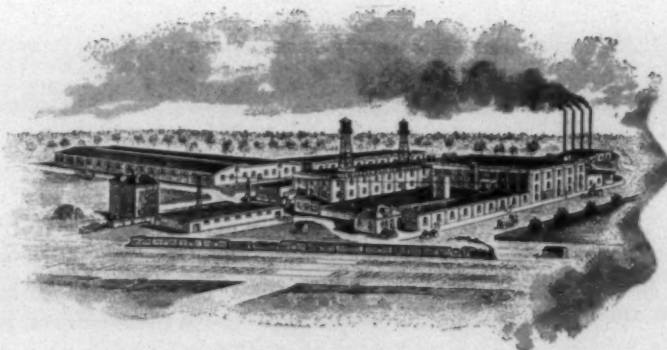
The real skill of the dyer became a question of doubt, and resulted in his becoming rather a medium of application, producing the required result, if and when only he adhered strictly to particulars set forth in the dye makers' cards. Any other result was due entirely to the dyer's incompetency.

I venture to suggest this general broadcasting of information relative to the dyeing industry (and of the dyer in particular) is unparalleled in the history of any other branch of industry. This method and practice has very seriously contributed to the difficulties of the dyer and prevented to some extent a recognition of the highly skilled service he renders.

It would be in the interests of all concerned, for reasons (additional to those I have mentioned), were the

(Continued on Page 36)

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

HENRY A. FONDA.

Henry A. Fonda, of the S. K. F. Industries, was born in New York City on June 29, 1887, and now makes his home in Belmont, Mass. He is married and has one child.



Very few men have had better training in the anti-friction or ball bearing business than Mr. Fonda.

He did not attend college but after a varied experience in business entered the employment of the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, as sales engineer, and filled that position for six years.

Later his services were transferred to the S. K. F. Industries, which acquired the Hess-Bright properties, and he has been with them for ten years.

Since 1920 he has been District Sales Manager, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., and has made a fine record in that capacity.

FALLS L. THOMASON.

Falls L. Thomason, salesman for the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Company, is a son of the Southern manager, Lewis A. Thomason, and was born in Charlotte on April 5, 1896.



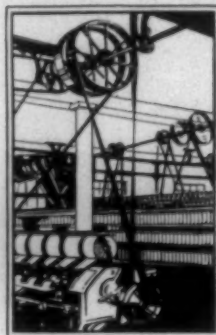
He attended Wofford College at Spartanburg, S. C., and then accepted a position as stock and bond salesman in Philadelphia. Later he was in the lumber business in Canada for two years.

He served with the Fourth Division and the Sixteenth Field Artillery in France during the World War.

He has been with the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Company for nine years, during which time he has shown marked ability as a salesman and has by his fine personality made many friends.

Mr. Thomason, like his father, has made a special study of the lubrication of textile machinery and is playing a very important part in securing the increasing business which his company is enjoying with the mills in the South.

It's dollars per year ...that interests you



YOU know that proper lubrication holds down costs of mill up-

keep and replacements.

The first cost of "STANDARD" Lubricants is but incidental to many economies through better protection of equipment and longer machinery life. Refined to give better service in every particular, "STANDARD" Lubricants have always been recognized as safest and most economical in the long run for mill equipment.

Let "STANDARD" help you make the most dollars from your plant and machinery.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY



"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	— Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	— Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	— Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	— Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	— Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	— Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	— High Speed Engines
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	— Comb-boxes

A complete line of engine oils for bearing lubrication

"STANDARD"

Lubricants

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Best Draft on 20s Yarn

Editor:

I would like to ask the following question through your practical discussion page.

I am suing strict low middling cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. Bale breaker, Buckley cleaner, and vertical opener in opening room. Two process picking, single carded, two process drawing, 6x12 slubbers, and one process 4x8 fly frames. Spinning single creeled 20s warp yarn on 2 inch ring and awrp wind. Would like for some one to tell me what is the best drafts to use at the different processes, and what the breaking strength should be with the above stock and layout.

LEARNER.

32-inch Chambray

Editor:

What construction would make a good 32-inch chambray which should weigh 5 25-100 yards per pound?

SERVICE.

Card Waste Percentage

Editor:

Please allow me to ask through your paper, the most accurate way to obtain the waste percentage made on a card?

N. C.

Increasing the Draft on Spinning

Editor:

When increasing the draft on spinning frames from normal to a draft of say 16, without using any of the long draft systems, what changes are needed

ANXIOUS.

Stock Sticks to Picker Rolls

Editor:

What makes the cotton stock to my picker calendar rolls

PICKER.

Picker Beater Strokes Per Inch

Editor:

How may I find out the picker strokes per inch of lap sheet, also the strokes per ounce of stock delivered on a finisher picker?

L. T. Q.

Answer to Roll

Editor:

After having had a number of years of experience in checking over the machinery in our various mills and having a great deal of renecking done, I feel that I am in position to answer Roll's question.

We have had rolls renecked by a good many contract shops and out of our experience find that there are only two plans of this type that do very satisfactory work. We find on checking the matter up that these companies use the same steel in renecking that the machinery builders do. We have also tested the necks of

our reworked rolls against the necks of our new rolls and find that there is no difference at all in the wear of them. My advice to Roll is that he have some very reliable firm of this type do his work and he will no longer have any troubles along these lines.

EXPERT.

Weaving Two Tubes at One Time

Editor:

Can two tubes be woven on a loom at one time from the same warp?

WEAVE.

Answer to West

Editor:

When buying used spinning and twisting machines regarding repairs, replacements also readjustments of parts, etc. Beg to advise West that there is a great deal to be considered. It does not make much difference as to whether the machines are shipped knocked down or on skids. Everything will have to be gone over either before purchasing to count the extra cost of same, or after purchasing for the purpose of putting same into good running order. The most important parts will be the steel rolls and the spindles, also the rings because they are the most expensive parts of the frames. Then follow the condition of the spindle points, straightening crooked spindles and replacement of overworn spindle whorls, spindle base oil snouts, bolsters, rings, guide wires, doffer guards, etc. Steel rolls to be renecked, flutes sharpened, roller stands, roving trumpets, top rolls, and the condition of all of the bearings in general. All frames will have to be properly lined and leveled, and then properly adjusted for the class of the goods wanted. New machinery eliminates all of the above repairs, replacements, inspections, etc.

NEW MACH.

Movement of Sateen Harnesses

Editor:

How do you change the movement of the harnesses to make a hard face sateen when you are making a soft face sateen with five harnesses.

CONN.

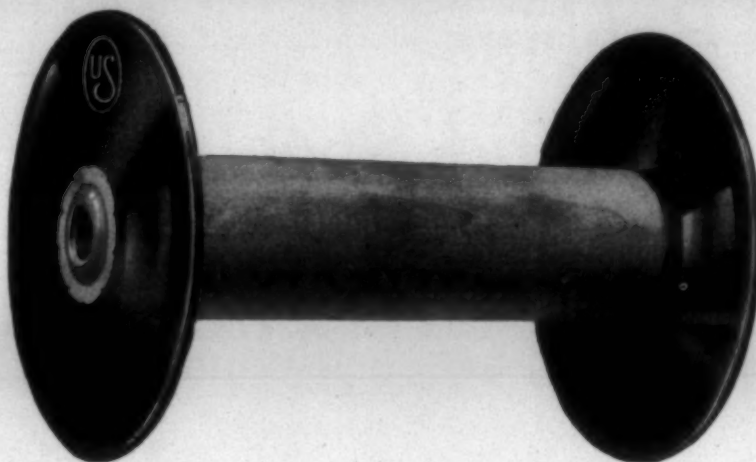
Answer to Cylinder

Editor:

Superintendent wants to know how to balance the strength when making shirtings from cotton, rayon and silk. There are tables prepared especially for this and which can be procured, no doubt, from the yarn dealers. For example, if the warp yarn is chiefly 40s in a shirting, and it is desired to have the fancy stripe of either silk or rayon or both, the equivalent of the strength of 40s (which is 40 pounds) in silk would 53 denier, and if using acetate rayon 144 denier. The filling would have to be matched up in the same way. If there are fancy weaves in the shirting design, this will modify the strength factors. This is because it does make a big difference as to how much the fancy threads of silk or rayon are woven in and out.

(Continued on Page 32)

John Ruskin had the Right Idea *When He Said—*



“**A**LL works must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest. They are attended with much less profit to the artist than those things which everybody calls cheap. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever, in any material be made at small expense.”

U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools have “the priceless ingredient” of U S reputation for quality, backed by the U S guarantee that every spool is well made and finished, will run true, and the heads will not warp, crack or splinter in regular mill usage.

Faster, better, and more economical spooling inevitably results where they are used.

P S. *U S representatives are always within reach of your mill and are specialists who can offer constructive suggestions. Why not take advantage of this service?*



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

"KAN-OAK" Leather Belting

KAN-OAK LEATHER BELTING consists of one ply "Kanthurt" (special tannage) leather and one ply of oak tanned leather. This combination of the special tannage leather and the oak into one belt has made possible a very high grade waterproof cemented belt.

The special tannage grips the pulleys, having tremendous pulling power, and for stepped-cone pulleys or for a belt used with a shifter it has proven satisfactory beyond expectation. The backing of oak leather with the special tannage next the pulley resists the transverse and crumpling effect of the shifter forks.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,
INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory
325 North Third Street - Philadelphia
Greenville, S. C. - Masonic Temple
Telephone 2316

W. W. Fowler
District Agent

PERSONAL NEWS

A. H. Walker has resigned as overseer weaving at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

A. L. Brown has been promoted to general superintendent of the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Bert Bell has resigned as night superintendent of the Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.

J. M. Parkman has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weaving at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

E. W. Seigler has been promoted from night overseer weaving to day overseer weaving at the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

W. D. Knox has been promoted from second hand to night overseer weaving at the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, is one of the organizers of the Gardner Garment Company, of Shelby, N. C.

R. H. Singleton has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C. He was connected with these mills for 32 years.

H. S. Fowler has been transferred from reeling and winding to overseer of the conditioning and packing rooms at the Harriet Mills No. 4, Henderson, N. C.

Norman Wilkerson has been transferred from overseer of No. 4 twisting to overseer reeling and winding at the Harriet Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Henry W. Tucker has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Harriet Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Ellis Vernon has been promoted from section man to second hand in No. 2 spinning at the Harriet Mills, Henderson, N. C.

J. W. Corley, manager of the California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala., has returned from a visit to the headquarters of the company in California.

D. A. Jolly has been promoted from general overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

John A. Davis has resigned as overseer spooling, warping, slashing, weaving and cloth room at the Tombigbee Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.

A. L. Banster has been transferred from overseer of carding at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to a similar position at the Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. T. Steele, formerly overseer of slashing at the Gloria Textile Corporation, Johnson City, Tenn., now has a position at the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. M. Padgett, formerly overseer cloth room at the Ninety-Six Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C., now has a position as bookkeeper in the cloth room at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

Charles Walker has been transferred from superintendent of the Trion (Ga.) Company to superintendent of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Zeb Bradford has been transferred from superintendent of the Barringer Manufacturing Company, Rockwell, N. C., to assistant superintendent of the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C. Both plants are units in the Cannon chain of mills.

George E. Spofford, of New York, has resigned as president of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C., and Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., which were recently purchased by the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., of Fall River, Mass.

C. M. Powell has resigned as general superintendent of the Cabarrus plants of the Cannon Mill's, Kannapolis, N. C., after 16 years of service. Mr. Powell became superintendent of the mill when it was built in 1913 and is the only superintendent the mill has had since that time. The original plant was a 20,000-spindle yarn mill. The present plant has 70,000 spindles and produces tire fabrics, sheetings, sheets and pillow cases.

George W. McKenzie, for ten years superintendent of Mill No. 2, Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C., whose connection with the mill ended some weeks ago, has accepted a position with the Manetta Mill at Monroe, N. C. The esteem in which Mr. McKenzie is held in Fort Mill is attested by the fact that he served a term as mayor of the town and repeatedly represented his ward in town council. His family will remain in Fort Mill until the end of the school session.

Spinners' Meeting Next Week

Indications are that a very large number of members will attend the meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association in Charlotte on Friday, April 12th. The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, with the first session scheduled for 10 a. m.

As announced last week, no set list of questions has been prepared for the meeting. Carl R. Harris, of Coolee-mee, N. C., chairman, has announced, however, that men who wish to have some particular question discussed are requested to send them in in advance.

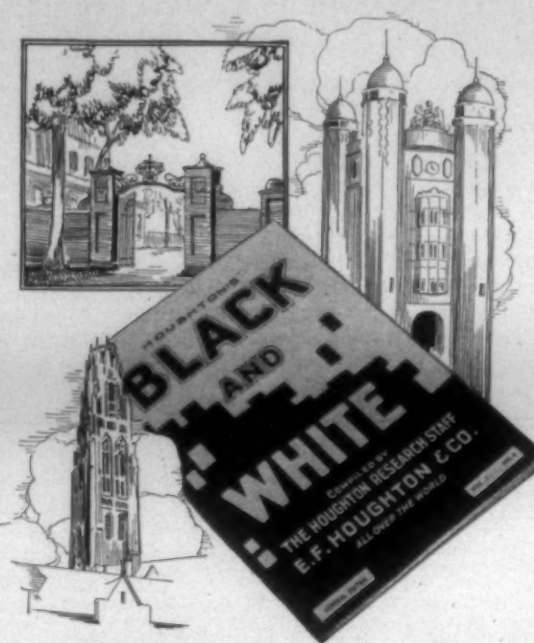
Charlotte has always proved a popular meeting place for the Spinners' Division and the coming meeting will doubtless attract a splendid attendance.

High Point as a Hosiery Center

High Point, N. C., already a large hosiery center, will shortly have in operation two large new full-fashioned silk hosiery mills, according to Secretary Sizemore, of the High Point Chamber of Commerce.

The Adams-Millis Corporation has a million dollar plant in which machinery is now being installed. The Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill is a half million dollar concern, which also is installing machinery. Both plants are expected to be in operation soon.

The latest addition to High Point's hosiery mills is a new concern that will make cotton and rayon goods and which is being established by W. D. Simmons, Jr.



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Textile Institute at State College

The Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., announces that their annual Textile Institute will be conducted April 10th and 11th. The program which is given below is an excellent one and an invitation is extended to those interested in the textile industry to attend the sessions of the Institute.

The program is as follows:

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—E. C. Morse, chairman, New Uses Section, Cotton Textile Institute. Subject: "Extending Markets for Cotton Fabrics."

Wednesday, 11 a. m.—James H. Haddock, head of the efficiency department of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C. Subject: "Opening, Picking and Cleaning Cotton."

Wednesday, 2 p. m.—A. M. Tenney of New York, vice-president of the American Bemberg Corporation. Subject: "Desirable Properties in Yarns of Chemical Origin."

Wednesday, 3 p. m. — Alexis Sommaripa, manager business research, fabric development department, Du Pont Rayon Company, New York. Subject: "Trends of Sales of Rayon in Women's Wear and Household Furniture."

Wednesday, 7 p. m.—Textile banquet.

Thursday, 10 a. m.—Dr. W. F. Edwards of New York, director of the laboratories of the United States Testing Company. Subject: "The Laboratory Comes to the Mills."

Thursday 11 a. m.—Edward T. Pickard, chief, Textile

Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Subject: "American Cotton Goods in the World's Markets."

Thursday, 3-4 p. m.—Style show. The young ladies who are students in the Home Economics Departments of Meredith College, Peace Institute, and St. Mary's School, Raleigh, will wear dresses which they have made, as a part of their classwork, from fabrics designed and woven in the textile school by textile students.

Thursday, 2-6 p. m.—Students' exhibition. All the machinery in the textile building will be operated by the textile students and in the exhibition room many varieties of textiles manufactured by the students will be shown. These will include cotton, silk and rayon hose and half hose, gingham, shirtings, fancy dress goods, curtains, draperies, plush, leno and jacquard fabrics made from cotton and rayon.

Tire Yarn Twisters in Demand

Fales & Jenks Machine Company has recently received substantial orders for tire yarn twisters from a number of mills, and among others, from the B. F. Goodrich Company for their Martha plant at Thomastown, Ga.

Washington, D. C.—Imports of silk and silk products in February declined in quantity and value compared with the same month in 1928, while imports of rayon and yarn yarns increased.



PROOF

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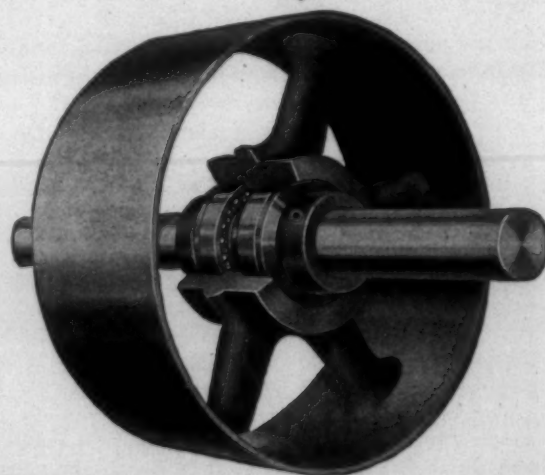
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Cambridge, Mass.

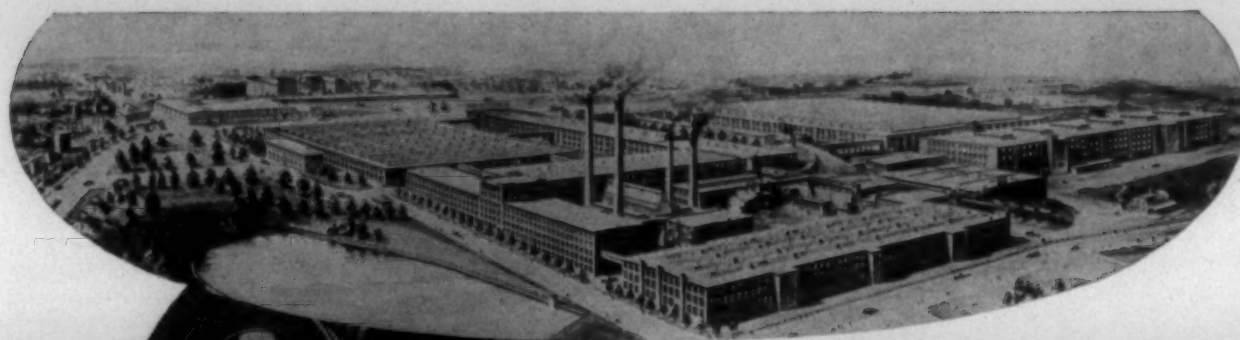
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Coincidences

THE numerous labor disturbances within the past few weeks have appeared in the nature of a general conflagration, but in our opinion they are nothing but a series of coincidences which had little or no relation to each other.

The strikes may be classed as follows:

- (1) A strike in a rayon manufacturing plant over a question of wages.
- (2) A strike against one efficiency system.
- (3) A strike against an entirely different efficiency system which has been well established for two years in another group of mills where it has met with the approval of the operatives.
- (4) Several strikes against the multiple loom or stretch-out system, apparently caused by overdoing the stretching-out.
- (5) A strike caused by union organizers representing a labor union affiliated with the Young Communists organization in America.

There has been, as far as we can learn, and we believe that we are in position to know, no connection between any of these disturbances.

There has been, however, one common element in the situation. That is the promptness with which some mills surrendered to the demands of the operatives. This no doubt encouraged those who contemplated joining the strikes in other localities, although the causes of their dissatisfaction were entirely different.

We believe in giving the employees fair treatment and every consideration due them, but when the employees make unjustified demands and the mill management feels that it is in the right, there should be no yielding, and the mill should remain idle if other employees can not be obtained.

In two of the instances cited above, the mill management seems to have yielded without protest when they knew they were right, and such action is not good for the industry.

Apparently there has been a lack of backbone and the mill employees seem to think that it is a disease which is to spread over the industry. Their minds must be disabused of that idea.

Time to Hold Prices

MILLS have done well in recent weeks in resisting the efforts of buyers toward lower prices on yarns and goods. The lull in buying has naturally been followed by attempts to break prices. There will, of course, be some "weak sisters" who will take business at prices that hurt the market. They always do.

With prices on a basis that are somewhat mildly described as "unsatisfactory" the quieter trade should emphasize the need of a firm stand by the mills. The present position of the mills is much stronger than at this time a year ago. If they are careful not to be led into cheaper selling now, buyers are more apt to resume larger buying than if prices show a tendency to decline. Large buying does not develop on a falling market.

Statistics on production and sales show that most mills will not be forced to take on new business for some time to come. Some of the larger producers, in both gray goods and finished lines, are well sold through the spring months, some of them even further. The stock situation is much better than it was a year ago.

The cotton situation naturally demands close study at this time. Recent declines in the market have been due more to developments in Wall Street than to actual crop conditions. The furore in the stock markets, with its attendant reaction in the financial situation, was naturally reflected in the cotton futures market.

In the final analysis, the trend of the cotton market will be determined by the strength of the demand. Recent developments have shown that the world demand for cotton is increasing. Mill activity all over the world has been greater in recent months, a condition that must, of course, be written into the bullish column of the cotton market. Supplies of American cotton are below those of a year ago and the outlook for increased mill activity is certainly better.

In a recent study of the cotton situation by the National Bank of Commerce of New York, we find the following paragraphs:

The strength of the present position arises not so much from the actual difference in supplies as it does from the expected large volume of requirements. Consumption in the six months ended January 31, though larger than in the immediately preceding half year, was nearly two-thirds of 1,000,000 bales smaller than in the corresponding period of last season, leaving stocks of American cotton about 400,000 bales below the supply available at this time in 1928, compared with a deficiency of over 1,000,000 bales at the beginning of the season. Heavy exports, however, have resulted in the holding abroad of a proportionately larger part of the supply of American cotton than is usually the case at this time of year.

With supplies fairly close to last year's, the essential difference in outlook lies in the quickening of mill activity very generally noted throughout the world in recent months after a difficult period of curtailment and widespread depression. The decline in sales during the spring and summer of 1928 was a natural aftermath of the high rate of operation in the previous 12 months based on a full supply of low-priced raw material. But the absorption of accumulated stocks was retarded also by trade depression and labor difficulties in important industrial areas as well as by the renewal of political disturbances in other markets.

"In view of these conditions it is astonishing that world consumption in the year ended January 31, 1929, was no more than 4 per cent below the record established in the preceding year. Of the decline of 1,000,000 bales in consumption, moreover, the major portion occurred in the United States, leaving the output of foreign mills within 2 per cent of their previous record. This fact is clear evidence of a steady recovery in purchasing power from the after-effects of the Great War.

With strong indications of a higher cotton market, mills should be no means allow the quieter trade in goods to influence them in quoting lower prices for their products.

An Important Tax Decision

THE case of Benj. Russell et al., of Alexander City, Ala., vs. United States was decided on January 2, 1929, by the United States Supreme Court and is a very important decision.

The U. S. Revenue Act of 1928 provided:

"No suit or proceeding for the collection of any tax shall be begun after the expiration of five years after the date when the return was due or was made."

On June 2, 1924, an act was passed by Congress stating:

"Where the assessment of the tax is made within the period prescribed in Section 277 such tax may be collected by distraint or by a proceeding in court, begun within six years after the assessment of the tax."

In the case of Benj. Russell vs. U. S., as decided by the United States Supreme Court on January 2, 1929, it is held:

"The provisions of Section 278(d) of the Revenue Act of 1924, U. S. C. Title 26, Section 1061, permitting the collection of a tax within six years after its assessment, does not apply to taxes assessed prior to the date of the enactment of this statute (June 2, 1924)."

The Revenue Act of 1918 provided that suit had to be brought within five years of the date of the filing of returns and the act of June 2, 1924, was an effort to give the Government six additional years in which to collect the tax by suit or distraint.

The U. S. Supreme Court held that they could have the six years but not on assessments which had been made prior to the Act of June 2, 1924.

Additional taxes which were assessed in February and March, 1924, in order to get within the five-year period as provided by the Act of 1918, do not come under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1924, and the collection of such taxes is therefore illegal.

Even though a waiver had been signed upon the 1917 or 1918 additional taxes, the fact that the assessments were recorded prior to June 2, 1924, makes the collection of the tax illegal.

Some individuals and some mills have, under pressure, paid taxes assessed in February and March, 1918, which, under the recent decision, could not be collected, but we do not know whether or not they have any redress.

Work That Demands More Appreciation

AN overseer of spinning told us this week that after a considerable argument with his boss, he had been given permission to attend the coming meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held in Charlotte.

We know, of course, that this is rather an exceptional instance. A large number of mills are not only glad to allow their superintendents and overseers time off for such meetings, but pay their expenses as well. It is money well invested and they know it.

On the other hand, there are still a large number of mill owners who are not interested in seeing their men attend the technical meetings. Their attitude is that of indifference. They simply do not care.

Every time we attend one of the meetings of the Southern Textile Association we cannot help but wonder if the average mill official is aware of the value of the Association work and of the interest of their superintendents and overseers in finding more efficient methods of operation. We are often impressed with the fact that superintendents and overseers are showing more interest in the mechanical efficiency of the mills than many of the men who own them.

The increasing attendance at the Association meetings is evidence of the growing realization of the mills that the Association is doing for them, a recognition that has been very slow to develop and which is even now not nearly so widespread as it should be.

There are, of course, two sides to the picture. The superintendent or overseer who regularly attends the technical meetings know that he is increasing his own knowledge and usefulness. He realizes that he is becoming better prepared to handle his job, that there is benefit for himself as well as for the mill which employs him. Weighing the two together, we are inclined to think that the benefit to the mills is just as great, if not greater, than that to the individuals.

The average mill executive is not inclined to sit through a technical discussion of the things which he has entrusted to his superintendents and overseers. We wish, however, that more of them would listen in for a time, at least, at these meetings. It certainly would be an eye-opener for many of them who have no idea of the scope of the work that the Southern Textile Association is now doing.

Business Depression Improbable

A BUSINESS depression is wholly improbable, according to the Harvard Economic Society which, in its current weekly letter, says:

"While business continues generally active, some slackening of activity seems probable once the stimulus of the spring seasonal demands is no longer felt. The peak of automobile production normally comes in April; there are definite signs of a falling-off in construction projects; and the iron and steel industry can hardly maintain its present pace, especially since production is now catching up with new orders. No actual let-up has yet appeared, however, and ordinary seasonal influences continue to favor sustained activity over the next month.

"Further unsettlement or a marked decline in the stock market may well react upon business opinion; and although abundant accommodation at present money rates is available, the high costs of securing capital funds are almost certain to retard business somewhat as the year unfolds. However, the inauguration of a business depression is wholly improbable in the present economic background."

More Such Plants Needed

WE note with interest that Governor Gardner, of North Carolina, with several of his associates at Shelby, has formed a company to manufacture garments for women. The plant will utilize the products of a mill in which Governor Gardner and his associates are interested.

It is highly desirable that the Southern States go further into the production of finished lines of textiles, rather than continue sending their products to the North for manufacture into garments and other products. With the increase in finishing equipment in the South, there is no reason why there should not be a further development of the cutting-up trades. It will lend a balance to our textile industry that is highly desirable.

The trend toward a more varied line of textile products, which has been very pronounced in recent years, is one of the most promising features of the situation as far as future development is concerned.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS**North Wilkesboro, N. C.**—The Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company will erect a 3-story addition and install a number of additional knitting machines.**Birchwood, Tenn.**—Jefferson Campbell is interested in a plan to establish a hosiery mill here.**Booneville, Miss.**—Sam W. Tapscott, president Chamber of Commerce, is interested in a plan to secure the establishment of a mill here, the plant to have 12,000 spindles and 400 looms.**Crossville, Tenn.**—The Wellwood Silk Corporation, of New Jersey, operators of the Wellwood Silk Mills, Sparta, Tenn., are interested in a plan to establish a silk ribbon mill here.**Bristol, Tenn.-Va.**—The Mutual Thread Mill, 17 West 17th street, New York, is considering the building of a thread mill here. Local business men are to subscribe to \$100,000 in preferred stock if the plan is completed.**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Contract for the plant of the new Fair Forest Finishing Company is expected to be let in about 8 weeks. Lockwood, Greene Engineers, Inc., are preparing plans.**Shelby, N. C.**—The Gardner Garment Corporation has been organized here by Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, O. M. Mull and C. C. Blanton. The company will equip a plant to manufacture dresses, bloomers and other garments, using the products of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, of this place.**Charlotte, N. C.** — The Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Mills have let contract to T. C. Thompson Bros., for erection of mill building, 2 stories and basement to cost \$54,000. The plant is to have 28 knitting machines to begin with. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., are the engineers.**Hildebrand, N. C.**—The Henry River Mills Company has been incorporated by D. E. Rhyne, of Lincolnton, N. C., W. H. Belk, of Charlotte and others to take over the Henry River Manufacturing Company, which they recently purchased at receivers sale. The new owners are expected to make a number of improvements at the mill.**Charlotte, N. C.** — Definite announcement has been made by Homer Loring, head of the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., that he would have a finishing plant in the South, as well as in the East. It was believed that, following out such a plan of organization as has thus far been disclosed, it would be necessary to have a Southern finishing plant.

Some suggestions have been that the Seminole Mill, at Clearwater, S. C., recently purchased by the company, might be converted into a finishing plant, or that a finishing plant at that point would be likely, as the water there is said to be exceptionally well suited for such purposes. At one time, many years ago, the Seminole Mill had been a bleachery, and had been changed into a cotton mill.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Greenville, N. C.—The Greenville Cotton Mills have let contract to G. W. Kane, Roxboro, N. C., for erection of a mill addition. The mill, as recently noted, will install a considerable amount of new twisting equipment. J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

Charlotte, N. C.—A new full fashioned hosiery mill is to be built here by the Ellis Silk Hosiery Company, the company having secured a building at 512 S. Graham street. The building purchased has 2 stories and basement, with 22,500 square feet of floor space. The mill will operate 32 full fashioned machines.

Morris Ellis, of the Ellis Hosiery Company, of Philadelphia, is president of the company.

New Bern, N. C.—The New Bern Overall Company, Inc., has begun operations here on the third floor of the East Carolina Motor Company garage.

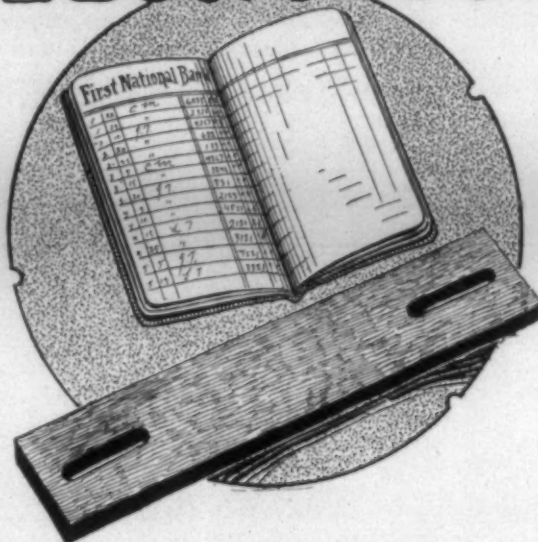
An output of 250 dozen overalls a week is expected soon from the plant. There are 100 machines on hand and 20,000 yards of blue denim. The floor space is ample, being 225 by 52 feet. Electricity is used for the machines, including the cutter, which is operated by Joseph Nassef, son of the manager. Another son, Namon Nassef, is chief machinist.

Dyersburg, Tenn. — The first unit Dyersburg Cotton Products Company has begun operations. The spinning department has 18,000 spindles. It is a consolidation of five Northern mills making a variety of products finished yarns, wiping cloths, wristings, balbriggans, mop cloths, meat cloths and finished garments of knit goods. The completed unit will cost \$3,000,000. Ground was broken October 15, 1928. Ladd J. Lewis is president; Wm. J. Harris, vice-president; Jas. G. Merriman, treasurer; R. H. Wheeler, secretary.

Rockmart, Ga.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio., through C. Slusser, vice-president and production manager, announces a 50,000-spindle mill will be built here, 14 miles north of Cedartown, Ga., where the Goodyear Clearwater Mills are located. The new mill will occupy a site of 350 acres, which the company has purchased, and will afford space for a mill village of 400 dwellings to be erected. The enterprise will employ 110 operatives and is expected to be ready for operation by the fall. Plans for the new mill, estimated to cost \$5,000,000, are reported being prepared by Robert & Co., Inc., of Atlanta.

Southern construction activities already under way for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company involve the enlargement of the Clearwater Mills at Cedartown, Ga., by the addition of 18,000 spindles which will bring the total spindleage to 50,800. The company also will build 80 additional dwellings for operatives at Cedartown, expending a total of approximately \$1,000,000 there. It has recently awarded contract for a \$7,500,000 tire manufacturing unit at Gadsden and has awarded contracts through the Gadsden Land & Building Corp. for approximately 500 dwellings for operatives and executives of the Gadsden enterprise. In addition to the tire factory, the company also will build a \$1,000,000 rubber reclamation plant at Gadsden.

ECONOMY



OF what does real economy consist? Not the cheapness of an article, but how much that article will save you—how much the use of it will add to your bank account.

The cost of a check strap is small, but the savings effected by Bondaron Check Straps over a period of several years, mean real economy.

ORIGINAL and GENUINE
The Leather with the Hair on

Bondaron

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Check Straps

in actual use have lasted several times longer than ordinary straps—they have proved to be the highest quality, longest wearing and most economical straps ever put on a loom.

The secret of their long life and superior service is the use of specially selected Heavy Swiss Hides tanned by a valuable well-guarded process which produces leather of amazing strength.

Bondaron Check Straps are guaranteed to give you more satisfaction and true economy. Genuine Bondaron Leather has the hair left on. Insist on their use.

Manufactured Exclusively By

CHARLES

Bond

COMPANY

Leather Curriers and Manufacturers of Belting and Textile Leathers

617 Arch Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Chesnee, S. C.—The Chesnee Mills have let contract to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for humidifying system in the new weave room and cloth room. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., are the engineers.

Yadkin, N. C.—Bids will be asked this week on a \$75,000 addition to the plant of the North Carolina Finishing Company. Plans have been drawn by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., engineers.

The addition will be 75 by 130 feet, one story and basement, and will be of modern daylight construction. J. M. Gamewell is president and treasurer of the finishing company and Julian Robertson, manager.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Fine Goods Mills, Inc., a Delaware corporation, with offices in San Antonio, has secured a site for a mill at New Braunfels, and has already contracted for machinery for the plant, it is learned. The plant, it is understood, will cost \$1,000,000 and will manufacture high grade silk yarns and fine dress goods. James McDowell, who is connected with William Iselin & Co., of New York, is president of the mill. Construction work will be started by May 1, and it is believed the mill will be completed some time in the fall. It will have 12,610 spindles and 232 looms.

The corporate structure of the organization is composed of 200,000 shares of no par stock; 100,000 shares class A, \$1 preferential dividend per share per year, participating, and 100,000 shares class B, no par, voting stock. Any dividend declared by the board of directors after the preferential dividend of \$1 per share on class A will be participated in by both classes, share and share alike.

Of the stock already issued, it was stated, one-half of class B stock is subscribed for, while approximately one-fifth or 20,000 shares of the class A stock has been absorbed.

Delgado Mill Petitions For Lower Power Rates

Wilmington, N. C.—Upon complaint filed by the Delgado Cotton Mill, the executive committee of the Wil-

mington Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions calling upon the board of city commissioners to request the State Corporation Commission to hold a hearing to investigate power and gas rates offered here by the Tidewater Power Company.

The Delgado Cotton Mill presented data tending to show that a great disparity in costs will exist even through recent decreased schedules. The company also filed a voluntary petition with the corporation commission asking for reduction in power rates.

Foreign Mills Active

Increased cotton mill activity, not only in America but throughout the world, and an increased consumption of cotton products in foreign countries are seen by Commerce Monthly, published by the National Bank of Commerce of New York as important factors that have greatly strengthened the position of cotton.

After reviewing the statistical showing of available supplies, carry-over and other known market facts, with references to American and world supplies of cotton, the Monthly points out that "with supplies fairly close to last year's, the essential difference in outlook lies in the quickening of mill activity very generally throughout the world in recent months after a difficult period of curtailment and widespread depression." Citing the fact that the major portion of the decline last year over the previous record year was in the United States, and that foreign mills have kept up a fairly steady pace, the Monthly comments that "this fact is clear evidence of a steady recovery in purchasing power from the after effects of the great war."

It is the opinion of The Greenville News that "the cotton farmer's largest market for his product still lies outside the United States, for more than half his year's crop is sent abroad. While the domestic textile activity and consumption of cotton goods is of tremendous importance as denoting improved conditions of the industry and for the farmer, the steady increase of cotton consumption abroad is perhaps of even deeper significance for the cotton farmer insofar as it concerns the disposition of his own particular product. The economic rehabilitation and recovery of these foreign nations, and the increasing purchasing power of their people actually means a bigger and broader market for his crop and money in his pocket."—Gastonia Gazette.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE
WORCESTER, MASS.

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

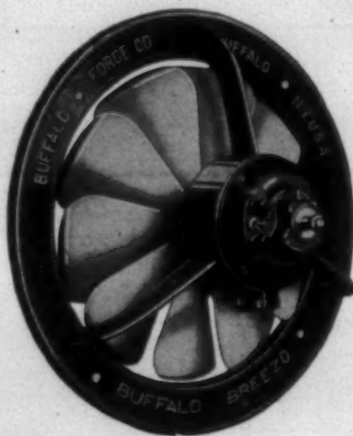
IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

Air Specialists *for* *the* Textile Industry

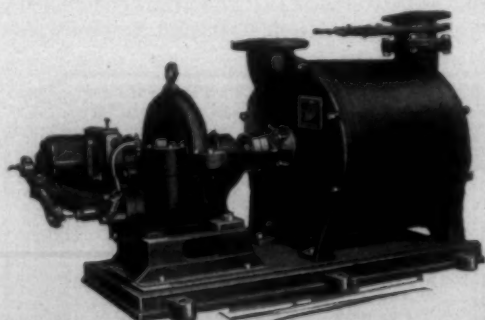
Dyehouse "fogging," with its attendant drip evil, becomes a thing of the past when Buffalo equipment is installed. With Buffalo "Breezo-Fin" or "Lowboy" unit heaters to raise the room temperature sufficiently to absorb the moisture, and Breezo fans to carry off this moisture-laden warm air, you are assured of a fog-free dyehouse. Of course, it is very necessary that both heaters and fan be of suitable capacity and properly located.

Another service for which Buffalo equipment is specially suited is drying out beams. A multi-stage blower is used for this work, providing the necessary air pressure easily. The multistage blower has several advantages over the posi-



tive pressure type. Heater coil may be placed on the suction side of the blower, thus doing away with the necessity of a heavy heater casing. There are no parts to wear in service. Multi-stage blowers are less noisy in operation. They cost less.

Whatever your air handling problems may be, refer them to "Headquarters" for economical solution.



Buffalo Forge Company

477 Broadway

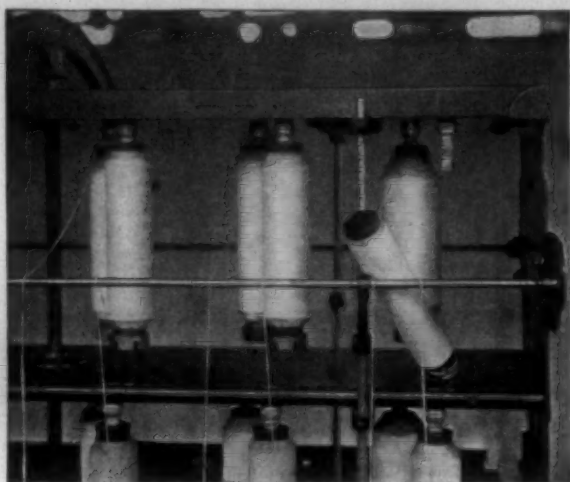
Buffalo, N. Y.

In Canada:
Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd.

J. W. Fraser & Co., Charlotte, N. C., Representative

Buffalo

Heating, Ventilating,
Mechanical Draft Apparatus



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

PRACTICAL DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 20)

In that case it would be better to test the material woven, and then to strengthen the needs accordingly and by using stronger or coarser yarns than found on the table of equivalents. TESTOR.

Textile Trade Progressing

Boston, Mass.—“There is no question but what the cotton textile industry is showing progress,” C. K. Earle, chairman of the cotton and cottons products committee of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, declared at the annual meeting of the board here.

“The announcements for summer wear,” he continued, “have shown a growing tendency toward cotton goods. This is a result of a tremendous amount of study on the part of the manufacturers and their associations to create styles and patterns consistent with the ideas of the women of 1929.

“Since late January the markets governing the price of the raw material have advanced considerably and the basis has also shown a tremendous tendency to strengthen, all of which has proven to be a hindrance to the manufacturer, owing to the fact that it has made it very hard for him to get a price for his finished products which would show him a legitimate profit.

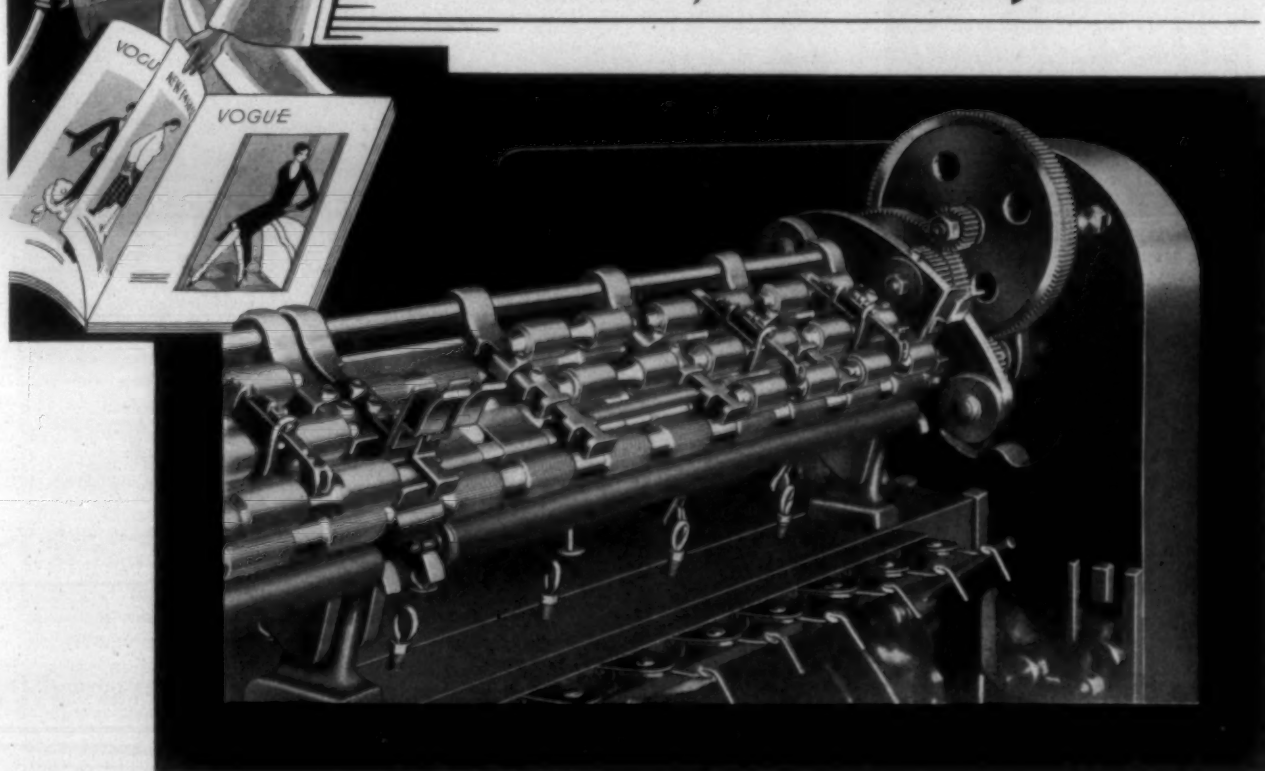
“The retailer has a way of getting his price provided the goods in hand are attractive and in demand but the manufacturer finds it extremely difficult to sell large lines of this same style product and receive a return consistent with his efforts and capital outlay.

“It is our belief that the industry will continue to show an advance in sales during a part of April, May and June. We have had no complaint from our members in reference to the cooperation from the railroads and, speaking from the standpoint of the raw material, we may commend them for the splendid service which cotton interests are receiving at their hands.”

The report of the raw wool committee was in part as follows: “Raw wool prices have shown but very slight fluctuations since last August although the market has been weak in some of the foreign centers. Stocks of wool on hand in Boston are not burdensome and are strongly held. The mills have been running at a very active rate with the worsted branch of the industry in the most favorable position.”—Boston News Bureau.



Changing styles demand flexibility in equipment



Saco-Lowell-Roth Method of Spinning

IS your mill geared to take business as it comes today? Rapidly changing styles demand quicker and quicker deliveries at lower and lower costs.

The leaders in the textile industry are ordering and re-ordering Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning as standard equipment to meet this demand. Practically three-quarters of our present orders for spinning are *repeat orders* on Long Draft. Reasons: stronger yarn, lower spinning costs, saving of floor space, and *larger range of numbers from same roving*.

You need this flexibility in production. Send for full data.

SACO-LOWELL
MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

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ANY THAWED OUT?

Little Tommy accompanied his father to church one cold sabbath morning, and upon their return his mother asked if he could repeat the minister's text.

"Course I can," replied Tommy. Getting up and rubbing his hands together, he said, "Many are cold but few are frozen."

Superintendent Available

Are you looking for a Superintendent? One who is not just a carder, spinner, or weaver, but one who has equal ability in any of these departments? One who has had considerable experience in cost work, who can reduce your costs as low as it is humanly and mechanically possible? One who is a practical man, mill trained, and who got his experience in the most up-to-date mills in New England? If so, a reply to this ad. might be the means of your acquiring such a man. Address "Superintendent," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

A carder and spinner experienced on hosiery twist. Address "Hosiery," Employment Bureau, Southern Textile Bulletin.

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All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

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E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

The Revolution in Distribution

(Continued from Page 15)

many other factors. For the independent merchant who develops his business along lines as efficient as those of the chains, and who takes advantage of the elements that do not enter into the chain framework, there is and will always be a major field. Whereas the portion of retail trade controlled by chains has progressed from 6 per cent in 1923 to from 15 to 20 per cent in 1928, there is still ample room for the independent merchant.

It is particularly important that we do not lose our historical perspective in considering this situation. A few years ago retail merchants believed that the department store would absorb all retail trade, and the same thing was true for the mail order business. In point of fact, both of these methods of distribution have contributed their part to the improvement of trade, but they have not monopolized retail distribution. It is true that the chain system is a different form of competition, but new forms of competition are constantly emerging in consequence of the increase in production and the creation of factors which make possible change in the sales appeal. This situation is well illustrated by the cable and wireless, phonographs and radio, the ice man and mechanical refrigeration, automobiles and railroads, silk and rayon, coal and oil. However, in the end it is usually found that the clashing of these forces results in each finding its own level with improvement on both sides.

It is a fair deduction that the future development of the chain store will be more intensive than extensive, and whereas the saturation point for chain practice has by no means been reached, the weight of authority favors the view that increase in the future will be rather in sales per store than in number of stores. One chain store executive believes that relatively few chains will be created in the future, and that retail trade will be shared by chain systems and independents grouped in buying and co-operative syndicates. Another executive has no doubt that independents will dominate the retail field for many years to come, although they will modify sharply their buying and selling practices.

During the next decade chains will be able more clearly to determine their exact place in distribution and they will undoubtedly consolidate their position. Development, however, will be more nearly in line with growth of the country and population. It will be found that the effect of competition will be to impose many service features that will have a decided effect on overhead, while interchain competition will modify the entire situation. The chains will give great attention to improving personnel, and will endeavor to inject into their practice many of the virtues that constitute the strength of the independent. The tendency now apparent to obliterate rigid inventory lines will strengthen, and chain stores will increasingly enter the framework of the department store with consequent increase in the size of establishments.

There will probably be modification of the attitude now ruling of fighting advertised brands with chain brands, and closer co-operation with manufacturers will be effected. On the other hand, national advertising will do much to create consumer acceptance for chain brands, and the practice of offering leaders at a loss will be sharply modified. The tendency toward consolidation of manufacturers of food products will increase, due to the fact that control of several lines

Starch



400 MILL

500 MILL

FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

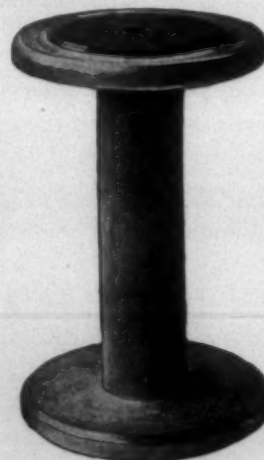
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We Make All Kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SKEWERS and ROLLS

For Every Textile
Manufacturing Use

We complete the work
from raw material to
finished product and
are equipped to meet
all requirements and
specifications.

We are Finishers and
Enamellers



WALTER L. PARKER CO.

731 Dutton Street Lowell, Massachusetts

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

..... 19.....
 Name of Mill.....
 Town.....
 Spinning Spindles Looms
 Superintendent
 Carder
 Spinner
 Weaver
 Cloth Room
 Dyer
 Master Mechanic
 Recent changes.....



Maintenance Costs and Production

The Tolhurst policy of progressive development has produced the side motor driven Center Slung Extractor which shows so many advantages in production, low maintenance and operating economies. Its simple design and precision construction include many refinements that make its greater worth possible. One of the factors that contribute to its economical

operation and dependable day-in-and-day-out performance, is the arrangement of the drive. Here the V-Belt and Tolhurst Clutch maintain a low power curve, with no peak load upon the line. Therefore, in combination with those other Tolhurst features of patented center slung suspension and positive alignment of bearings, a trouble-free, smooth-running unit is assured.

TOLHURST
 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CENTRIFUGAL
EXTRACTORS

TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS, INC. ESTABLISHED 1852, TRAV. N.Y.

New York Office, 183 Madison Ave.
 Chicago Office, 8 So. Dearborn St.

Southern Representative
 Fred H. White
 Independence Bldg.
 Charlotte, N. C.

San Francisco
 Representative:
 B. M. Pilshashy
 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
 San Francisco, Calif.

Canadian Representative:
 W. J. Westaway Co.
 Westaway Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
 275 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q.

affords wider public support, and also is effective in forcing chains into line. On the other hand chains will increasingly control nationally advertised brands.

There seems to be no doubt that the whole practice and theory of distribution is entering a new phase of development, in which a different school of merchandising will hold the stage both as related to chain practices and to the independent merchant. Much of the complaint now voiced of the costs of distribution will be silenced by this new school, and the former antiquated methods of selling will be discarded in the same way that manufacturing methods have been changed and modified. The volume of retail trade will increase both for the chains and independents, and a turnover of a billion dollars a year will not be startling for some chain systems. Distribution through outlets controlled by manufacturers will grow, but there will still remain a large and productive field for the independent merchant who is intelligent and efficient.

What Modern Conditions Demand of the Dyer

(Continued from Page 18)

dye producers to issue full instructions and other information under separate cover and limit the availability of such to those, and only those, who require its uses.

I have said the old dyer was such, purely and simply, i.e., he applied the colors then available, and there his responsibility ended. Today the duty of the dyer is so far involved that his work is sandwiched between two conditions, either or both of which can, and often do, prevent or interfere with satisfactory dyeing results. In any case the dyer is held responsible, often because of his inability to prove the actual cause of fault. The result of the dyer's effort is expected to successfully withstand whatever process may be employed in any after-treatment. He is instructed to dye a fast color, and it may be well to remind you that even the fastest color has its limitations—to remember this is important.

The introduction of very progressive scouring and cleaning agents may be excellent for the purpose intended, but often to protect colorings at the same time does not receive the necessary consideration, any introduction of these commodities should be subject to inquiry in this direction.

Modern Cloth Construction

The progressiveness in cloth construction has in its tendency in almost numberless directions, revolutionized the whole textile industry, by the introduction of cloth results, requiring in their construction a vast variety of fibres, animal, vegetable, and probably others of indescribable constitution.

The introduction of these many fibres, each possessing its peculiar individuality, presents (through their being combined in the same cloth) problems with which the dyer has to contend, without his necessarily being acquainted with such peculiarities or with the process of finishing to which the cloth will ultimately be submitted. His instructions are to produce an effect like the sample, either in a solid or varied color effect.

There is, of course, another side to consider, that which you, the dyer, does control, and obviously this is of vital importance. The time has gone when haphazard, rule and thumb systems can be practical, and very properly so. The highest possible degree of importance must be attached to the question of accuracy in

method. It is only by this means that any systematic procedure is possible, and what is vitally important to the dyer, it enables him to make lighter the burden which of necessity attaches itself to his position.

Efficiency and Economy

But this must involve very much labor and time in clerical work, etc. The efficiency of the dyer depends primarily in 2 directions.

- (1) To produce shade and general effect.
- (2) To produce economically.

The latter depends upon the dyer being able to produce all required shades and effects, with the aid of the fewest possible coloring matters, etc., therefore his knowledge of combination is an essential factor.

In making such selection, care should be taken to select (where possible) from the same group of dyes, and those which apply slowly and exhaustively.

It is very necessary the dyer should have at his command (where no chemist is employed) a small laboratory, in order that he may experimentally acquaint himself with the peculiarities and possibilities of every dye he uses and also provide the means of knowing any combination best suitable for his purpose. Experimental work should not be made in the process of bulk dyeing.

This means every delivery of dye can be tested and variation in quality (if any) can be noted. Much importance should be attached, by the dyer, to this form of checking.

The recording of each lot dyed should be made in every detail, accuracy in all weights and measures is important. Any difficulty experienced in the process of dyeing should be carefully noted and recorded. Memorizing difficulties, however impressive at the moment, is not sufficient, and for obvious reasons, and particular lot—under separate cover (a book being provided specially for the purpose)—the final matching of each lot dyed should be carefully posted and numbered corresponding with that of the recorded particulars of dyeing, etc.

Temperatures should be noted together with condensation (consequent upon the pressure steam) if such there be experienced.

It would be well for the dyer to inquire if scale removing substances are being used in the steam generating boilers, and the nature of such. The production of clear, bright shades is often made impossible from this source.

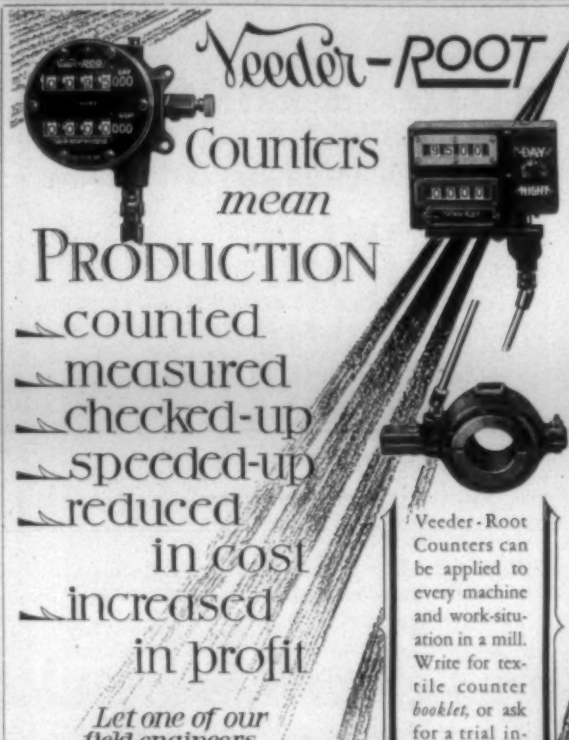
Although I, of course, am conscious of the fact of being unable to submit ideas by which your position as dyer may be made absolutely secure—I hope I have at least indicated some directions by which the services you render may be more highly appreciated.

The contribution of your part of the general success of the textile industry is an all important one.

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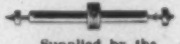
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We shall be glad to send you a folder on the Vogel Number Ten.

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St. Louis, Mo.

North Carolina's Workmen's Compensation Act

(Continued from Page 11)

made to his next of kin dependent upon him for support, in lieu of the compensation the employee would have been entitled to had he lived;

Provided, however, that if the death is due to a cause that is compensable under this act, and the dependents of such employee are awarded compensation therefor, all right to unpaid compensation provided by this section shall cease and determine.

Sec. 38. If death results proximately from the accident and within two years thereafter, or while total disability still continues, and within six years after the accident, the employer shall pay for or cause to be paid, subject, however, to the provisions of the other sections of this act in one of the methods hereinafter provided, to the dependents of the employee, wholly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of accident, a weekly payment equal to 60 percentum of his average weekly wages, but not more than eighteen dollars, nor less than seven dollars, a week for a period of three hundred and fifty weeks from the date of the injury, and burial expenses not exceeding two hundred dollars. If the employee leaves dependents only partly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of the injury, the weekly compensation to be paid, as aforesaid, shall equal the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of his injury. When weekly payments have been made to an injured employee before his death, the compensation to dependents shall begin from the date of the last of such payments, but shall not continue more than three hundred and fifty weeks from the date of the injury. Compensation under this act to aliens not residents (or about to become non-residents) of the United States or Canada shall be the same in amount as provided for residents, except that dependents in any foreign country shall be limited to surviving wife and child or children or if there be no surviving wife or child, or children, to surviving father or mother whom the employee has supported, either wholly or in part for the period of one year prior to the date of the injury, and except that the commission may, at its option, or upon the application of the insurance carrier shall, commute all future installments of compensation to be paid to such aliens by paying or causing to be paid to them one-half of the commuted amount of such future installments of compensation as determined by the commission.

Sec. 39. A widow, a widower, and/or a child shall be conclusively presumed to be wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee. In all other cases questions of dependency, in whole or in part, shall be determined in accordance with the facts as the facts may be at the time of the accident; but no allowance shall be made for any payment made in lieu of board and lodging or services, and no compensation shall be allowed unless the dependency existed for a period of three months or more prior to the accident. If there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them; the persons partly dependent, if any, shall receive no part thereof. If there is no one wholly dependent, and more than one person partially dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them according to the relative extent of their dependency.

The widow, or widower and all children of deceased employees shall be conclusively presumed to be dependents of deceased and shall be entitled to receive the benefits of this act for the full periods specified in the act.

Sec. 40. If the deceased employee leaves no dependents the employer shall pay to the personal representative of the deceased the commuted amount provided for in Section 38 of this act, less the burial expenses which shall be deducted therefrom.

Sec. 41. The total compensation payable under this act shall in no case exceed Six Thousand (\$6,000) Dollars.

Insurance.

Sec. 67. Every employer who accepts the provisions of this act relative to the payment of compensation shall insure and keep insured his liability thereunder in any authorized corporation, association, organization, or in any mutual insurance association formed by a group of employers so authorized, or shall furnish to the Industrial Commission satisfactory proof of his financial ability to pay direct the compensation in the amount and manner and when due, as provided for in this act. In the later case the commission may require the deposit of an acceptable security, indemnity or bond to secure the payment of the compensation liabilities as they are incurred.

Sec. 68. (a) Every employer accepting the compensation provisions of this act shall, within thirty days, after this act takes effect, file with the commission, in form prescribed by it, and thereafter, annually or as often as may be necessary, evidence of his compliance with the provisions of Section 67, and all other relating thereto.

Bleaching Chemicals

With the movement of the bleaching industry into the South there arises a question of paramount importance to producer and consumer, as by correct handling it seems it should stabilize prices and alleviate fears of over- or under-stocking. It is the problem of having near at hand the chemicals necessary in the process of bleaching all types of cotton, silk and rayon materials. The application of these chemicals is one of the basic factors in producing bleached and finished goods and naturally constitutes one of the major problems of the producer. Though it took the announcement of the erection of the Fair Forest Finishing Company's million-dollar plant near the city to impress it upon the people, Spartanburg has long been a center of the bleaching industry in the Southeast. There are more such plants in a radius of this city than any other in the South with the possible exception of Charlotte. This is one realized by scarcely a handful of persons other than those who make the learning of such things their livelihood. There are 17 bleaching plants collectively nearer to Spartanburg than any other city in this section.

These plants must purchase chemicals from comparatively distant parts of the country, for example, Saltville, Va., and Birmingham, Ala., are the two nearest points one could name on short notice. Four or five chemicals are used, varying with the process. A supply depot handling these chemicals should be located in the Spartanburg area. The 17 plants would profit and the city would take another step toward industrial leadership.—Spartanburg Herald.

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RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

Standard Textile Courses for Night Study

(Continued from Page 12)

UNIT 19. Cloth Analysis. — The analysis of cloth woven on dobby head looms. Making weave plans, drawing-in and dobby chain drafts.

UNIT 20. Cloth Analysis.—The analysis of cloth woven on jacquard looms. Making weave plans, drawing-in and pattern chain drafts.

UNIT 21. Cloth Analysis.—The analysis of special fancy weaves. Making weave plans, drawing-in and other drafts.

The following fixing courses consist of organized instruction in either overhauling, building from parts or fixing, setting, adjusting and putting in running order the mill machinery set forth below. Instruction must be given either on the machinery in service in the mill or on machinery set aside for this purpose and must include the practical production reasons for the various settings and adjustments.

UNIT 22. Picker Fixing.

UNIT 23. Card Fixing and Grinding.

UNIT 24. Drawing Frame Fixing.

UNIT 25. Sliver Lapper and Ribbon Lapper Fixing.

UNIT 26. Comber Fixing.

UNIT 27. Fly Frame Fixing.

UNIT 28. Spinning Frame Fixing.

UNIT 29. Twister Fixing.

UNIT 30. Spooler and Warper Fixing.

UNIT 31. Winder Fixing.

UNIT 32. Slasher Fixing.

UNIT 33. Non-automatic Plain Loom Fixing.

UNIT 34. Automatic Plain Loom Fixing.

UNIT 35. Non-automatic Box Loom Fixing.

UNIT 36. Automatic Box Loom Fixing.

UNIT 37. Special Loom Fixing.

UNIT 38. Dobby Head Fixing.

UNIT 39. Jacquard Head Fixing.

UNIT 40. Special Fancy Head Fixing.

Detailed Regulations Governing the Issuance of Credit Cards and Diplomas

The general requirements of each unit of the courses of study and the general regulations governing the issuance of credit cards and diplomas are printed on the credit cards and diplomas. The detailed regulations are as follows:

1. A standard credit card is issued only upon the satisfactory completion of the unit of study for which issued.

(a) There are no time limits for the completion of a unit of study. Satisfactory completion is the only requirement. Depending upon the individual pupil's ability and previous training, Unit 1, for instance, experience has shown, may require anywhere from 20 two-hour class meetings up to 40 or more two-hour class meetings. Unit 15 may require from 2 to 6 two-hour class meetings.

(b) Credit cards may be issued for instruction completed prior to this adoption upon the recommendation of the class. This recommendation must be based upon the personal knowledge of the instructor or upon tests.

2. Standard credit cards and diplomas are issued only to persons employed in cotton mills.

3. A standard credit issued in one State is recognized as counting toward a diploma in every other State.

4. The State Supervisor of Industrial Education of each State numbers, signs and records of each State numbers, signs and records every credit card and diplomas issued within the State.

(a) When credit cards are to be issued the instruc-

tor, local supervisor or superintendent of schools sends to the State supervisor the names of the students, their places of employment, the numbers and names of the units completed and the date or dates of completion. The State supervisor then enters in permanent record form the serial number of the card and the above information, fills out the cards and returns them to the instructor, local supervisor or superintendent of schools for signatures and issuance to the pupils.

(b) When diplomas are to be issued the same procedure is followed as for credit cards except that, in addition the instructor, local supervisor or superintendent of schools shall submit to the State supervisor all the credit cards on which the diploma is to be issued. Diplomas must be signed by the instructor, local supervisor or local superintendent of schools and the State supervisor. In addition, depending upon local and State practice, the diploma may be signed by a local mill official, the chairman of the local board of education, the State Director of Vocational Education, the State Superintendent of Education, the chairman of the State Board for Vocational Education or the governor. Depending also upon local and State practice an official seal may be affixed in the lower right corner of the diploma.

(c) In case of lost credit cards the State supervisor of the State in which issued shall upon application issue transcripts of the record, which shall be accepted as credit cards.

5. A standard cotton textile evening school diploma is issued only upon the completion of all the units prescribed in the course of study for each diploma, as follows:

Carding Diplomas: Units 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 22, 23, 24 and 27. If the training included Units 11, 25 and 26 the diploma on its face shall state "Carding, Including Combing."

Spinning Diploma: Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 28 and 30. If the training included Unit 29 the diploma on its face shall state "Spinning, Including Twisting." If the training included Unit 31 the diploma on its face shall state "Spinning, Including Winding," the diploma shall so state.

Plain Weaving Diploma: Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 32 and either 34 or 18 and 36. If the training was received in a mill making duck or other fabrics in which slashing is not used Units 15 and 32 may be omitted. If the training was received in a mill in which the non-automatic loom is used Unit 33 may be substituted for Unit 34, or Unit 35 for Unit 36.

Fancy Weaving Diploma: Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 32, and either 34, or 18 and 36; and either 19 and 38, or 20 and 39. If the training was received in a mill in which the non-automatic loom is used Unit 33 may be substituted for Unit 34, or Unit 35 for Unit 36. If the training was received in a mill making special fancy weaves not here listed Unit 21 may be substituted for either 38 or 39. The diploma shall bear on its face "Fancy Weaving on Dobbies;" "Fancy Weaving on Box Dobbies;" "Fancy Weaving on Jacquards;" "Fancy Weaving on Box Jacquards," or other wording that will express the type of fancy weaving training received.

6. Credit cards may be issued for special Units not specified.

7. These regulations and courses are subject to change by the committee on standard textile courses.

Any one desiring further information may obtain it by writing the State Supervision of Industrial Education, State Department of Education at the State capital of any Southern cotton manufacturing State.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Sales of cotton goods were smaller last week, but the price situation held firm and business done was put through at full prices. The best demand was for print cloths and sheetings, with larger sales of print cloths. The lull in buying has so far had no apparent effect on prices and the well sold position of most mills has enabled them to put the dull trade without hardship. There is still much complaint of the lack of profit margin in present prices.

The conditions of the financial market was reflected in the textile trades and was a factor in causing buyers to hold off further large purchasing. In spite of the smaller buying, most of the larger mills are still well under order for some time to come. Many plants on print cloths, sheetings, duck and tire fabric have enough business on their books to keep them fully employed for two months or longer.

Fine and fancy cotton goods were firm. Sales were smaller than during the preceding week, but mills were busy on existing contracts.

The demand for specialties and for some of the plainer fabrics in which stocks are either rapidly diminishing or have virtually disappeared was fair in the fine cloth market. There were, however, many fabrics that are customarily large sellers at this time that were very quiet, even as they have been for several days past. Buyers had lost interest in those goods that could be readily secured, but were ready to cover on fabrics that are large for printing this season due to the short time still remaining during which deliveries on such lines can be made in time for the spring trade.

There was light inquiry for single filling B grade ducks. Ducks were, however, quiet in most quarters, although there was a little new export business reported. Prices were unchanged.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½
Standard prints	9½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were generally quiet last week. Some reports indicated that prices were weaker at mid-week, but as a rule spinners made no change in their quotations. Consumers showed little interest and were pressing hard for lower prices whenever they were in the market. Most Southern mills are credited with having several weeks business on hand and were willing to pass up additional business rather than take on new orders at the prices offered.

There was some increase in inquiry on Friday and Saturday, with smaller orders coming in more frequently. Weavers, knitters and insulators seemed more interested, although it was apparent that much of the inquiry was for the purpose of feeling out the market rather than for placing actual orders.

A general view of the situation here seems to be that the dullness is temporary and that consumers will need considerably larger supplies within a short time. They are not carrying large stocks, nor are the spinners piling up yarns. Production has been full, but most mills are operating on orders.

Combed and mercerized yarns continued in a more comfortable position. While sales last week were not large, recent business has been good. Combed yarn spinners in the South are understood to be in a much stronger position than they occupied some months ago. The volume of orders on hand is considerably larger and there has been some improvement in the price situation.

Prices have shown some irregularity, but as a whole were unchanged from the previous week.

Southern Single Warps.		60s	83
8s	32½	80s	1.07
10s	33	90s	1.45
12s	33½	Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.	
14s	34	8s	46
16s	34½	20s	48½
20s	36½	30s	55
24s	38	35s	57
30s	40½	40s	57½
40s	49	50s	61½
Southern Single Skeins.		60s	69
10s	32½	70s	80
12s	32½	80s	90
14s	33½	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
16s	34½	In Skeins	
22s	36½	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged	
24s	37½	tubes	29½
26s	38½	8s 3-ply hard white warp	
30s	39½	twist	32
40s	46	10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		hard white yarn tubes	33
1s-8s	33	an skeins	33½
10s	33½	Same warps	
12s	34	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist	
14s	34½	Combed Peeler Weaving	
16s	35	Yarns	
20s	37	8s-12s	46
24s	38½	20s	48
26s	39	30s	56
30s	41	36s	57
40s	48	38s	57½
50s	48	40s	58
Southern Frame Spun Carded		50s	62½
Yarn on Cones—Cotton		60s	71½
Hosiery Yarns.		70s	82½
8s	31½	80s	95
10s	32	Southern Combed Peeler	
12s	32½	Single Yarn on Cones	
14s	33	10s	44½
16s	33	12s	45
18s	34	14s	46
20s	34½	20s	46½
22s	35½	22s	47
24s	36½	24s	48
26s	37½	26s	48½
30s	39½	28s	49
40s	47	38s	55
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.		40s	55
20s	60	50s	61½
26s	62	60s	70
50s	75	70s	70

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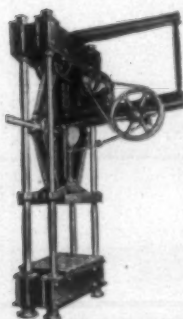
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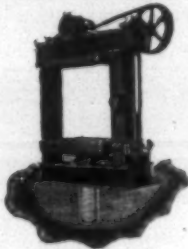
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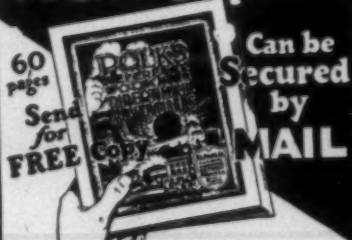
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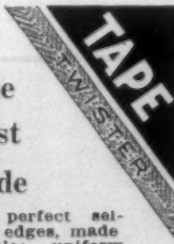
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3,000,000-Spindle Merger Planned in New England

New Bedford, Mass.—Merger of fine cotton goods mills comprising some 3,000,000 spindles and 60,000 looms is advanced as one of the chief reasons for the active interest of Jerome A. Newman, leader of the opposition to the Nonquitt Mill's plan of loom installation, and his attitude in connection with the plans of the Nonquitt is actuated by a belief that the getting up of another fine cloth mill in New Bedford would be injurious to the whole fine goods industry in its present state of overproduction.

Mr. Newman's merger plans include a large number of New Bedford mills, he said, as well as a great many other New England fine goods mills outside this city. They have been under negotiations for a period of six months and when these negotiations were undertaken he intimated that financial interests that are expecting to back the movement declared that they would be ready to proceed with definite steps about January 15. This date, he said, had been postponed until March 1 and apparently there is still a further postponement, although, according to Mr. Newman, he is prepared to go forward just as soon as the necessary financial support is made available.

Would Group Equipment.

"We believe," he said, "that in order to stabilize the fine goods situation and bring about a healthy situation, it is necessary to group a very substantial proportion of the available equipment under one leadership. Out of the present 5,000,000 spindles in the fine goods division of the cotton industry, we hope to group about 3,000,000 spindles in one organization and are ready to act at the proper time."

Speaking of his position on the Nonquitt, Mr. Newman said:

"Please remember that it was the Nonquitt management itself which first brought up the question of liquidation. The only point we have made is to object to expending any of the money now on hand or the proceeds of the sale of present equipment for the purpose of buying more looms and going into the fine cloth business which is already overcrowded. This would only make it more difficult for the other New Bedford cloth mills and would aggravate the troubles from which the whole fine goods industry is now suffering.

"In taking this position, we believe we are acting for the best interests of the New Bedford fine goods industry and for the good of the cotton industry as a whole, and we hope to convince most of the Nonquitt stockholders of the correctness of our position."

Has Stake in Industry.

Mr. Newman pointed out that he has a very large stake in New Bedford and in the fine goods industry. He and his associates are not only large stockholders in Nonquitt but also hold large blocks of Quissett, and of a number of other New Bedford cotton mill corporations, he stated.

"The stock does not all stand in my name," Mr. Newman said, "but it is under our control. We are financially interested in more than a dozen New Bedford mill corporations and so we feel that we have a right to be heard on the question of the future of the industry."—Daily News Record.

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This course is one of many under development at Clemson in order to equip graduates to meet the rapidly changing and developing demands of the industry of today and tomorrow. It is open to both junior and senior students of the departments of chemistry and textile chemistry and dyeing, as well as any others who have completed the other necessary subjects. It will be given under the direction of Prof. Chas. E. Mullin, who is widely known as a technical writer.

Viscose Produces Improved Yarns

A new record for technical progress in the American rayon industry will probably be set during this year, judging from the present outlook. While several new counts and types of yarns have already been introduced by some of the American producers since the beginning of the year, perhaps the most interesting development is the determined effort being made by producers to improve types of yarn which they have been producing for some time.

Some important steps in this direction have been taken by the Viscose Company, Chester C. Bassett, Jr., assistant general sales manager, revealed when questioned concerning the technical progress being made by his firm.

Both the Dulenza 75 filament 150 denier Crown brand yarn and the Dulesco 36 filament yarn being produced today by his firm are approximately 30 per cent stronger than those offered in 1928, according to Mr. Bassett. The first quality yarns of all types offered by the Viscose Company were reported to be much superior to the A grade offered by the company in 1928.

During the past month the Viscose Company's sales have exceeded its output, according to Mr. Bassett.

Good progress is being made in the construction of the company's first plant designed for the production of rayon by the acetate process and production of the new yarn will start before the end of the present year.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Seven years' experience on prints, scrim, sateen, shirting and dress goods—warp and filling float—in marquisettes and various doobby goods. Best of references. No. 5586.

WANT position as slasher. Familiar with fancies, warping and long chain beaming. Thirty years experience—16 years overseer. Was six years with Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va. Good references. No. 5587.

WANT position as roll coverer. Best of references. No. 5588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 43. Graduate on warp preparation and plain weaving. Four terms vocational training. I. C. S. course in carding, spinning and weave room calculations. Married and the best of references. No. 5589.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced. I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best references. No. 5590.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving, or as designer or assistant designer. Know C. & K. looms, doobby and jacquard weaves. Trained technically in Georgia Tech. Age 34. Not afraid of work. Go anywhere in the South. Best of references. No. 5591.

WANT position as superintendent carded or combed yarn mill. 15 years experience with carded and combed yarns. No. 5592.

WANT position as overseer spinning, white or colored work. Also experienced in silk spooling, warping and winding. Age 32. Worked at Judson and Dunnean mills, Greenville, S. C., several years. References, all for whom I've worked. No. 5593.

WANT position as cotton man and shipping clerk. Experienced and well qualified. Have been handling 40,000 bales. No. 5594.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, but prefer spinning. Experienced on both white and colored, coarse or fine cottons,—and silk warping and reeling. A Mason, a church man. I. C. S. graduate. Can give the very best of references. No. 5595.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or as second hand in large mill. Age 42, married, efficient, strictly sober, and familiar with all grades of goods. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy. Also do designing. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill, or assistant superintendent, any kind. Or overseer carding or spinning, or both. Very best references. No. 5597.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Age 36. Experienced. Want job on white work. No. 5598.

WANT position as overseer weaving—plain or fancy, but fancies are my special hobby. Best of references. No. 5599.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored work, plain and fancies. Have been making sheeting, flannels and rayon bedspreads recently. Age 46, and have small family. No. 5600.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced on twills, drills, sheeting poplin and shade cloth. No. 5601.

WANT office position. Age 47. Seventeen years experience in office accounting, credits, finance, manufacturing costs, income tax and commercial law. 11 years in textile mill office. No. 5602.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. On present job 17 years and can give best of references. No. 5603.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding. White or colored work. Experienced and competent. High school education, I. C. S. graduate, and have taught vocational textiles. Best references. No. 5604.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Experienced, reliable and efficient all around carder and spinner. No. 5605.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding. Experienced in all classes of work. Best references. No. 5606.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. Now with good company, but want larger job. All previous employers will recommend me, also my present ones. No. 5607.

WANT position as night overseer spinning. Experienced and the very best of references as to character and ability. No. 5608.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

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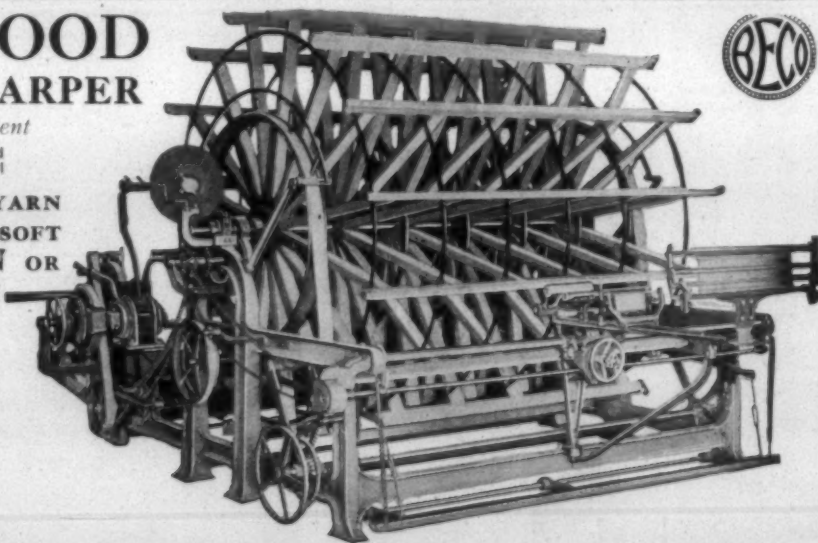
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HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 4, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Who Can Match This

My great grandfather, Thomas Wood, and my great grandmother, Jane Collins Wood, were the parents of sixteen children, ten boys and six girls.

They had six boys in the Confederate Army: J. Kelsy Wood, wounded at Gettysburg; J. W., G. W., and J. A., wounded also; E. H. Wood, killed at Frazier's Farm, Va., and C. F. Wood, unhurt.

My great grandfather, Harris Thompson, and my great grandmother, Lucinda (Grayden) Thompson were the parents of sixteen children, ten boys and six girls.

They had six boys in the Confederate Army: J. P. Thompson, wounded; James Thompson, killed at Franklin, Tenn.; Van Thompson, one leg shot off; T. G., Math., and Richard (Dick) Thompson, unhurt.

This article might prove interesting to some persons now living.

Alma Wood.

(In Ware Shoals Life.)

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Georgia Martin, of Chesnee, S. C., spent the week-end with Miss Eloise Davis.

Mrs. D. W. Causby, has returned from Greensboro, where she was called on account of the illness of her son.

The friends of little Wm. D. Morgan, gave him a surprise birthday party, March 28th; those attending were Paul Hawkins, Horace Rhinehardt, Leon Dedmond, Herman Green, Inez Tate, Agnes Hawkins, Agnes Padgett, Hazel Lemmon, Maud Blanton, Euphra Simmons and Lamerle Prince. They played games and reported a nice time.

Mrs. C. M. Teague, and daughter, Ruby, of Charlotte, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Causby.

Mr. Ed Prince and Mr. J. H. Morgan, attended the show in Forest City, Wednesday night of last week.

Messrs. DeWitt Causby, Quay Byers, and David Hawkins, spent Sunday in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Parker Mallock and Miss Mildred Kanipe, motored to Lake Lure, Sunday.

Mr. W. M. Johnson has purchased an Essex car, from Cliffside Motor Company.

DICKEY.

IT DOES NOT PAY

To "Have a good time" at the expense of an uneasy conscience the next morning.

To lose your temper at the expense of losing a friend.

To cheat a corporation at the expense of robbing our own souls.

To have an enemy if we can have a friend.

To sow wild oats if we have to buy your crop.

To spend the last half of life in remorse or regret for the first half.

To be discourteous, cynical, irreverent, cruel, or vulgar.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Addition to Dilling Mill. Mrs. Grady Joy Passes.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Ground is being broken for an annex to the silk department of the Dilling Mill; they are making room for fifty more looms with a basement for storage room.

Mrs. Grady Joy died Monday of last week, at her home at the Dilling Mill. She had had heart trouble for a long time, but was able to be up and was feeling well Sunday. She was a young wife and

is survived by the husband and one small child. Funeral services were held at the home Tuesday, and the body buried in Mountain Rest Cemetery.

The quarterly business and social meeting of the Eunice Bible class of the First Baptist church, was held Monday afternoon with Mrs. W. C. Caveny. An Easter program was rendered and after the business was attended to, the hostess assisted by Mrs. W. W. Suthers, Mrs. Cleary and little Ruth Cavery, served delicious refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gardner of Charlotte, Mrs. R. F. Gardner and children of Bessemer City and Mrs. L. E. Conner were Kings Mountain visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ledbetter and son, Marshall, of Shelby, were guests of the writer for a short while Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mauney are spending a few days with Mrs. Mauney's mother, in Florida.

The ladies of Grace church are planning a cake and chicken sale and oyster supper on Saturday before Easter. Two ladies classes are trying to raise as much money until then, as the Baraca class.

POLLY.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

DRAPER, N. C.

Lee Troxler Drops Dead

Lee Troxler, an employee in the cotton mills at Draper, dropped dead in the mill of acute heart attack Thursday. Mr. Troxler was 60 years of age and had been a resident of Draper for a number of years. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon and interment made in the Spray cemetery.

Becky Ann's Own Page

YOU AND YOUR HOME

Buy Pretty Cotton Goods For Spring And Summer

"In the Spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Sometimes he's serious, too. But, anyhow, there's something in the atmosphere of spring that puts new life into even "old lovers" and brings a quicker beat and keener thrill to every heart that is not dead to every influence or impulse.

Everywhere we get a lesson of "the resurrection." The trees bud; the birds sing; flowers peep up through brown dead leaves; where all has been naked and barren, there is now a mantle of verdant green.

We, too get restless in winter attire. We want new, nifty spring clothes;—and oh, joy, what an array of fancy cotton dress goods to choose from! At from 25 to 50 cents per yard, we can get pretty prints, voiles, dimities, lawns, broadcloths, etc., in fast colors, make them up properly and be well dressed all the time at very little expense.

If the house looks close and stuffy, new curtains of thin, unbleached sheeting, with bands, tie-backs and valance of flowered cretonne, checked, or solid color gingham, with chair cushions to match, will work wonders in the appearance of things, and give you service that will be well pleasing.

Have just made some curtains for my own home, of 5-cent unbleached sheeting, trimmed with bands of fast colored old rose gingham with a half width of old rose for valance, and they are truly beautiful.

Let's use cotton goods wherever possible, and as much, as possible, and help to keep our mills running.

A good cotton dress is in far better taste than a cheap silk one and, we, who are interested in the textile industry, should do all we can for it, by precept and example.

MISSING FROM HOME

Mrs. Bertha Timbs, Your Children Need You

Mrs. Bertha Timbs, age 35, weight 110, height 5 feet 6 inches, one gold tooth in front, two or three plugged with gold, "B. T." tattooed on one arm. When she left home February 23rd, was wearing a green dress and tan coat with light fur collar. She is a speeder hand, and left a husband and three small children, in Porterdale, Ga.

J. T. or John Myers, weight 150, age 35, looks to ground when walking, wore blue suit with pin stripes, when he left Porterdale, Ga., Febru-

ary 23rd. He too, is a speeder hand. Arrest both parties and wire Chief Police, Porterdale, Ga.

DO YOUR BEST AND LEAVE THE REST

As through life you journey onward,
Many a hill you'll have to climb;
Many a rough and dangerous path-
way

You'll encounter time and time.
Now and then a gleam of sunshine
Will bring hope to cheer your
breast.

Then press onward, ever trusting,
Do your best and leave the rest.

Though your progress may be hind-
ered

By false friends and bitter foes,
And the goal for which you're striv-
ing

Seems so far away! who knows?
You may yet have strength to reach
it

Ever the sun sinks in the west,
Ever striving—still undaunted—
Do your best and leave the rest.

If you fail, as thousands must do,
You will still have cause for pride,
You will have advanced much fur-
ther

Than if you had never tried.
Never falter, but remember
Life is not a foolish jest,
You are in the fight to win it,
Do your best and leave the rest.

It at last your struggles fail you,
You,
And your efforts have proven vain,
vain,

There is One who will sustain you,
Soothe your sorrow, ease your
pain.

He has seen your earnest striving,
And your efforts shall be blest,
For He knows that you, though fail-
ing,

Did your best; He'll do the rest.
—Selected.

STAND TOGETHER FOR GOOD MORALS IN MILL VILLAGES

While we do not like to disgrace our pages with tales of renegade husbands and wives, we feel that it is only just and right, that we should do all in our power, to uphold law, order and decency in our mill vil-
lages.

Statistics will prove, that, accord-
ing to population, the mill people
have as clean record as any people
in the world, and we sincerely wish
to have them recognized every-
where, for their true worth.

Occasionally, a man deserts his
wife and children. On very rare oc-
casions, a woman deserts her hus-

band and children. Such things are
not at all uncommon in so-called
"high society." Sometimes a nag-
ging wife drives the husband from
home. Sometimes a stingy, bossy,
ill-tempered husband drives the
wife and mother to forsake him;
but, very, very seldom, does a real
mother forsake her children.

There are times when a separation
seems the only way, but there is
never a time when one can be ex-
cused for deserting home and de-
pendent children, forgetting duty in
favor of lustful passion with a para-
mour. When this thing occurs, de-
cent people everywhere should and
will, rise up in condemnation, and do
everything possible to have the
guilty ones brought to justice.

We want every person in our mill
villages, to be alert in defense of
the reputation of mill people. When
one betrays you and puts a black
smudge of disgrace upon your fair
name, "cry aloud and spare not."
Demand good morals, and help in
every way to make the Southern tex-
tile mill people known the world
over, for virtue, honesty and square
dealing. It can be done.

A "Good Moral League" society in
every mill community, could do
wonders for their mills, and would
be backed by every mill president,
superintendent and overseer, worthy
of their positions.

AUNT BECKY.

IMPERATIVE

"The officer swears that you were
doing fifty miles an hour, the judge
said. "Have you any excuse for
making such speed?"

"Yes, your Honor," the prisoner
replied, "I'm a bootlegger, and your
wife telephoned that she had to have
another case of Scotch right away
because more of your friends had
come in unexpectedly for Christmas
dinner."

VALLEY FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are getting along nicely, with
a few cases of mumps, etc., in our
village. Mrs. Ernest Bagwell, one
of the teachers is among the sick,
at present.

Rev. T. D. Toller, of Union, con-
ducted a Junior Order service Sun-
day, March 24th, in the Baptist
church. We had a large crowd and
a fine sermon. Of the 150 in Sunday
school, 44 men were in the Bible
class, taught by H. C. Dixon, who
was one proud man, with his room
packed.

Mr. Floyd Roberson had the mis-
fortune to get an arm cut off in a
picker, a few days ago. He is getting
along all right, but we know he feels

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his loss keenly, and he has the sincere sympathy of us all.

Superintendent Boyd is very busy these days and is improving the village.

BOLL WEEVIL.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Miss Ione Rowell of Monroe, has been spending some time in Waxhaw visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lex Pressley.

Mr. Hurley, our new superintendent, has moved his family to Waxhaw; we all extend to Mr. and Mrs. Hurley a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Annie May Mullis was called to Monroe last Tuesday to be with her sister, Helen Stanton, who has been very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Bertie Blythe will move his family to the gold mine, the coming week; we are very sorry indeed to lose this good family.

We are still having a fine Sunday school at the little chapel with about sixty-five on roll.

Mr. T. C. Mullis spent Thursday night in Monroe.

Mr. Sam Ashley has moved his family over to the mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Lex Pressley spent last Sunday in Monroe, visiting Mr. Pressley's father, Mr. Milton Pressley.

We have been having a fine meeting at the Methodist church the past week, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Houser.

There is going to be an operetta at the school building Tuesday night of this week.

EULA.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a little girl 13 years old and in the 5th grade at school. There is no one writing news from our mill, so I will try. I enjoy reading the HOME SECTION, especially the news from Calhoun Falls. Our mill is running fine with lots of help, good overseers and a good superintendent, always ready to help in any way.

We have a grand community worker, Miss Louise Hudgens; she comes every week-end from Williamston, S. C.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the Methodist church had a banquet at the community house for their husbands, church officials and Sunday school teachers; every one enjoyed it.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jones and children spent the week-end in Charleston, S. C.

We have a good school here and a fine set of teachers, also a live Epworth League for the young folks of our community.

We are very sorry the principal of our school won't be with us another

year; he goes to Simpsonville, S. C. We wish him much success in his new work, as superintendent.

DOLLY ANN.

HENDERSON, N. C.

Harriet Mill News Froms Mills No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4

Spring has come again and our little village is waking up under the rays of the warm sunshine. "Uncle" Charlie Burnett, the master mechanic (who loves to grow flowers we believe, much better than he likes to work on machinery), is having the shrubbery and the large beds of cannas in the mill yard, all worked up and body of the trees posts, etc., all white-washed — why you'd almost think you were driving up to the gate of some college, the way the grounds and building looks.

There have been some changes in the management of the rooms since I last wrote. Mr. H. S. Fowler, transferred from No. 4 reeling and winding room, to overseer of conditioning room and packing.

Norman Wilkerson, overseer from twister room No. 4, to reeling and winding room, overseer; J. T. Vernon from overseer No. 2 spinning and winding, to overseer of No. 3 and No. 4 spinning, spooling and twister room.

Henry W. Tucker, second hand of spinning room No. 2 to overseer of spinning and winding No. 2. Ellis Vernon from section hand in No. 2, spinning room, to second hand of same room. These are all promotions and we think it is a splendid thing for mill companies to promote their own men, instead of hiring men from other places.

Mrs. H. E. Chevasse continues to be our community worker and we like her as well as ever, except our affections are divided I believe, quite equally between her and her splendid husband, Mr. H. E. Chavassee, who co-operates with her in the work she so unselfishly gives herself to, not especially for the money there is in it, but because she loves the work and people.

The employees of the mill were extremely sorry to hear of the automobile accident that befell the president, Mr. S. P. Cooper. He is now in a Richmond hospital, where we are hoping for him a speedy recovery.

Sunday night, March 24th, a splendid missionary play was given at "White Memorial" M. E. church, entitled "The Color Line," by Irene Taylor McNair. — Those taking parts were, Misses Nettie Maynard, Lucille Callett, Sallie Hay, and Messrs. Henry W. Tucker, Moire W. Edwards and Rev. R. G. Dawson. The church was filled, and every one pronounced the play quite a success.

Mrs. Pattie Shearin attended the Vance County meeting of W. M. S.

of the Baptist church, Sunday, at Sandy Creek Baptist church, receiving wonderful inspiration from the address of Dr. and Mrs. Herring, returned missionaries from China.

Rev. M. W. Edwards of Duke University was a week-end visitor in the village.

Mesdames G. E. Wilson, Henry W. Tucker, C. S. Catlett, G. W. Tucker and Miss Susie Hay, motored to Raleigh recently to visit the Methodist orphanage; they were very much impressed with the new baby cottage there.

Mrs. Bert Riley is confined to her bed with a form of rheumatism, her friends will, regret to learn.

Mrs. Lottie Andrews who has been very sick at the Maria Parham hospital, is now improving.

Our mills are running full time night and day, and we haven't heard a "hint" of short time yet. However they will close for Easter Monday.

Mr. N. Coghill is still keeping our streets and yards in order. There's just two or three things we would like for Mr. Coghill to do, — that is, plow all our yards and plant lawn grass, and set out shrubbery. My! My! couldn't that improve the looks of the village more than anything?

A SPINNER.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Plant, Morgan's Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Planting gardens and flower yards is the order now. We want to have lots of pretty flower yards this summer, so let's get busy everybody.

Mr. Vernon Deaver has moved his family here and we are glad to have them. Mr. Deaver is our new card room overseer.

Mr. George West is overseer of spinning in day time.

Mr. Mack Hickman, the former day spinner, has moved to St. Pauls, N. C.

Mr. R. W. Cook and W. M. Dampier were in Columbia, S. C., part of last week. Mr. Cook being called there on account of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ed Weaver, of New Brookland.

Mrs. Fannie Sneed died at her home near Springfield, Saturday, March 23rd, and was buried at the Ida Mill cemetery, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Sneed had been sick a long time and her death was not unexpected. Surviving her is her husband, Mr. John B. Sneed, one step-daughter, Mrs. Carl O'Brien, of Laurel Hill, two sons, James and Jack Sneed.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Cook left last week for their home in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Come on "Arkansas Traveler,"

your letters are just fine, and I like to read them. I have some people living in Prescott, Ark. Sure would like to go out there, but its too far to walk.

Aunt Becky, what about Gee McGee, giving the flappers the razz week before last about their rainbow colored underwear? He has forgotten what the men are wearing! I was in town the other day and just happened to glance in a men's clothing store; one of the window displays were men's spring and summer underwear, some pink, blue lavender, green and yellow, some striped with fancy buttons, some had polka dots! Believe me the flappers haven't a thing on the so-called "shiek." And I hear some of the men are getting permanent waves in their hair; how do we know Gee McGee isn't guilty?

Aunt Becky, can't you give us the low-down on this Mister Miss Terious? He or she writes interesting letters.

The stork came flapping along last week and left a big boy in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Woodie and one for Mr. and Mrs. Marion Jolly. ELMA.

("Mister Miss Terious," hasn't squeaked since winning our first prize in the epitaph contest, and I'm wondering if another epitaph is in order.—Aunt Becky.)

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As spring is a most upon us, we are making preparations to enter the beautification contest that the City of Selma is putting on. Every housewife is going to make an effort to have a prettier yard than her neighbor.

There is also a garden contest on, and Oh Boy! we know our vegetables.

Aunt Becky, I notice that "Blue Bird" has warned me of impending danger. Well, I guess that I will have to summon the aid of Little Willie. Think that I will speak to him about it right away. Guess their arms are well now. I have heard so much about those back handed licks and I might have to run.

Now, "Blue Bird," don't be mad with Hooks, and just as soon as my flowers bloom I will send you a bunch by "Little Willie." How's that?

Mr. J. W. Corley, our general manager, has returned from California. Mighty glad to have him, too.

The Old Alabama river has been on a rampage for the past week. We have had some flood in this section.

Selma has been cut off from the rest of the world, but Selma proper escaped damage. However, the western section is under water, also the baseball park, which is in the western section, is covered; the fence around the park is 10 feet high and you can't see the fence at all. Airplanes have been doing good work; that is, they have been dropping bags of things to eat to the people that could not leave the house.

Mrs. C. D. De Nio, of Decatur, Ala., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook. HOOKS.

ROME, GA.

Anchor Duck Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice place here, with everything so pretty and green now, and making us feel happy over the approach of spring.

Mr. D. D. Towers is our superintendent, assisted by Mr. S. A. Moak. J. A. Adams is overseer of carding, assisted by Ernest Pierce on day line, and Ernest Craddock, at night; Elmer Adams, Otis Fulmer and Brooks McCrary, section men, and Hugh Yancey, Tom Williams and Red Burdell, card grinders.

J. R. Hart is overseer spinning, assisted by Marvin Pulliam in No. 1, and Jim Mise, in No. 2; Robert Mathis, Johnnie Jones and Felton Allman are section men; Mr. Nelson in spooler room; C. F. Jeffs, overseer twisting and winding, with B. R. Ashmore, second hand on day line, and M. J. Tilly, at night.

Will give the line of weave room and cloth room next time, as I do not yet know their names.

Aunt Becky, we truly do like the HOME SECTION and especially your story. I've read all you've written, and some day I expect to buy every one of your books and read them all over again.

Ernest Pierce has moved out in the country, to raise chickens. We wish him good luck.

Aunt Becky, be sure and come to see us. DOCK.

(I think your superintendent is a friend of mine that I haven't seen in a long time. Am hoping to be in Georgia,—possibly up your way,—some time in May.—Aunt Becky.)

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

HAW RIVER, N. C.

Fiddlers' Convention

A real old-time fiddlers' convention, that promises to attract the best of oldtime stringed music talent in this section of the State, will be held at the Haw River high school, Friday night, April 5, at 7:30 o'clock.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners in the various events.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

A Wonderful Sunday School Class of Seventy-five Men

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to report the health of our community very good since the flu is all over.

With spring so near, our village is a busy place. The people have already begun planting flowers and vegetables. Mr. L. A. Funderburk, our superintendent, is encouraging everyone to beautify their yards with flowers. We expect to have a real beautiful place this summer.

Mr. J. W. Corley, our big-hearted general manager and his charming wife visited our Sunday school, Sunday and seemed very much pleased with our good work. We have one of the best Sunday schools in this part of the country. The Bible Class has just closed a Red and Blue contest, the Blues being winner. W. J. Buckner, captain of the winning side, said: "Come over and we will you. We are true Blue." Otto Shed, captain of the Reds, said: "We are good losers; we will shake hands and treat you right."

If you want to see a beautiful sight take a look at the Bible Class of 75 men on Sunday morning, as they gather with their good and faithful teacher, Rev. Neil Wickson.

Mrs. Morgan of Meridan, Miss., visited her mother, Mrs. Wadsworth who is very sick.

Wedding bells have been ringing quite a bit here lately. The newly weds are: Mr. Fred Stringer and Miss Bula Owes; Mr. John Dean and Miss Maud Mangley; Mr. Thurman Cochran and Miss Kathrene Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and little son, Edwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Cochran, are spending the week-end in Stonewall, Miss.

Mrs. Bob Lee of Demopolis, Ala., spent last Sunday with her mother, Mrs. M. E. Nance.

Mr. Ira Howard was the guest of his uncle, Mr. Albert Nance, recently.

Mrs. Morgan Smith and handsome little son of Bellview, Ala., were the guests of Mrs. Guthrie, a few days ago.

Hello "Blue Bird," I don't see for my life how "Little Willie" carried any baggage for you and me, when he was carrying half dozen suit cases and vanity case for himself. And afterward he was "so wrapped up in towels," that he had to make an exit. SOME TOWEL!

Aunt Becky, come to see us some time this spring, I know you would enjoy seeing our flowers; they are just beautiful.

"Sunshine," "Billy Joe" enjoyed your personal letter so much. Write me again.

BILLY JOE.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Sweetheart, down in my heart I know you are not giving me yourself for the children's sake. At last, Emily, our love is mutual. Nothing else in all the world matters," he quoted her. "I don't care for anything else; you shall not tell me a thing. If my selfishness and indifference and brute nature made you long for love and tenderness and appreciation it was all my fault; I'll not blame you for anything," he answered her earnestly, and Emily sighed happily.

"Sam I think I ought to tell you," she began timidly.

"No," he interrupted, "the past is gone. We start life over anew. I have far more to confess than you; you have most to forgive. Let the past be forgotten—only the present and future count. Kiss me, Emily."

When Paul came in with a brimming bucket of milk Paula held up her finger warningly, her eyes round as saucers.

"For the love of Mike! What's the matter, Paula?" began Paul in a whisper. "They're not quarreling, are they?"

"Sh! Peep through the keyhole!" admonished Paula, and Paul unhesitatingly applied his eyes and gave one long look at the picture presented before his range of vision; then, in utter amazement, he straightened up and confronted his sister with eyes as big and round with amazement as her own.

"Doggone, my buttons, if that don't look good to me! Never saw anything like that before. Mama sitting on Daddy's lap, her arms around his neck and he squeezing her to beat the band! Guess we were wrong about Mama not loving Daddy. Gee! I'm so glad, I'm about to bust!"

"They've been taking on just awful!" whispered Paula. "I couldn't hear much—didn't try to—honest to goodness I tried to not listen—and some things I couldn't understand. But whatever's been wrong between them is at an end and the past is marked off the slate. They're going to begin all over again."

"Gee! That's great," declared Paul.

"What are we going to do about supper? It's ready and I hate to disturb them," and Paula looked at her brother questioningly.

"Blessed if I know! But I tell you what, I'm hungry, and I'll vote on a disturbance committee pretty soon. We ought to have a bell to ring. Here, I'll make one." And Paul picked up a bucket and spoon, and proceeded to ring the bell.

"Peep through the keyhole. Paula, and see how it impresses them!" he said. Paula giggled and did as he requested.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

A Night of Fright.

I am not at all scary. I am noted for my bravery far and near, but mostly near. I don't mean that I'd fight a tiger or a lion or anybody else. I ain't talking about that kind of bravery. I am trying to lead up to the matter of staying by myself in a house at night. Why, for the sum of 2 or 3 million dollars, I'd spend 2 nights in my own home all alone. No sir ree, I ain't no baby.

But not long ago, my wife went south for a week for her health: (her sister lives 10 miles down south as the crow flies, and that's where she went seeking her health), and I had to stay in a room by myself during her absence. Of course, there were other people in the house for me to protect and look after, and I told them to retain their equilibrium and call me if anything happened.

I am a little bit deaf, but 'long about midnight, I heard a burglar sawing the screen out of one of the windows in my room. I was too weak to scream. The temperature was about 26 in the bed, but I began sweating a heavy night sweat, and that sawyer just kept on a-sawing. There was a pistol in my chiffer-robe drawer, but I was not physically able to get up and walk across the floor to get the weapon, so I just stayed as still as possible and breathed low and deep.

That sawing kept up with much uniformity of strokes. I knew that guy would shoot me the minute he got the opening large enough to poke his gun through. I trembled and sweated and prayed and prayed and sweated and trembled, but the robber did not let up. I supposed that he had found out in some manner that I had brought 2 dollars home with me to pay the washer-woman, and he was going to have that money or my life, and possibly both. I wished I had never owned any money, but that saw kept a-cutting.

I gathered enough vitality to ooze myself out of the bed and crawl under it. It was cold as the dickens under there, but perspiration kept soaking out of me. I didn't know what in the world to do. I'd have to pass right under the window that was being sawed to get to the door, and I wouldn't risk that. I began to catch cold, but I knew better than to sneeze, and my stummick almost busted several times from holding-in pressure.

This thing went on thusly till daylight. I crawled close to the window to peep out and identify the burglar before I ran, and when I got where I could get a perfect view of him, I found that he was a little limb of a peach tree which had grown long enough to rub against the screen while the wind blew it about. I fell off 5 pounds that night, and was so nervous for a week I wouldn't answer the telephone by myself.

HARTWELL, GA.**Hartwell Mills.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time and making a splendid production.

Our superintendent, Mr. H. O. Rogers, has been real sick for the past several days, but we are glad to say he is improving and we hope to see him out soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clate Elrod were recent visitors to Winston-Salem, N. C., where they were the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Riley Martin, and family.

Wedding bells have been ringing quite a bit in our community recently. Among those getting married are: Miss Helen Chastine and Mr. Sam Watson; Miss Mattie Chastine and Mr. Monroe Cason; Miss Lillie Mae Eaves and Mr. Carlton Whitfield; and Miss Willie Mae Vickery and Mr. Marion Tate.

Our "Cherokee Rose Garden Club" met recently with Mrs. H. O. Rogers. We had a good attendance and several splendid talks on planting flowers and how to arrange them to be most attractive.

We already have out a good bit of shrubbery such as holly, cedar, ivy, honeysuckle and dogwood. We are interested in this work and have set out to really beautify our village. Our club is named for Georgia's flower, the Cherokee Rose.

Aunt Becky, the story is grand and we enjoy it so much we can hardly wait for it to come each week.

Miss Willie Clair Davidson attended the B. Y. P. U. Convention in Cornelia, Ga., as a delegate from the Hartwell B. Y. P. U. recently.

A GEORGIA EEACH.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.**Social Circle Cotton Mills Company.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time. J. J. Hyder is superintendent; C. B. Wall, overseer carding and spinning, with Charlie Walker, second hand in carding, and J. L. West, second hand in spinning.

D. N. Rolen, overseer weaving, with J. O. McClain, second hand; C. Y. Day, overseer cloth room; L. S. Simmons, master mechanic; LeRoy Boswell, supply clerk.

We are planning to have a first-class baseball team, and have just organized an athletic club with around 85 members. C. B. Wall is president; J. N. Parham, vice-president; D. N. Rolen, secretary and treasurer.

Gene Lloyd is in charge of the baseball team.

Tell "A Reader," Kershaw, S. C., we sure do want to hear from him. MACK.

GREENSBORO, GA.**Mary Leila Cotton Mill.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our hearts go out to those who are suffering so much from the floods.

Miss Mary Cone, one of our many attractive young ladies, was quietly married yesterday (Sunday) to Mr. Carl M. Harrison, at the home of a local minister. Mr. Harrison is an employee of the Georgia Power Company. Although his home is here, he is stationed at Conyers, Ga. We wish them many years of happiness and joy.

"It works—they're coming! Go wash your hands and get ready quick!" she said, capering around excitedly. "We mustn't show guilt!"

Sam and Emily came in, arm in arm, their faces alight with a new-found happiness. Paul danced attendance on his mother, who took her seat facing Sam. When they were seated, Sam returned thanks in a deep heartfelt tone of voice that thrilled the souls of his listeners.

"Heavenly Father we've got so much to be thankful for today, we don't know how to begin. Just look into our hearts; help us to know each other better, and make us more worthy of the great blessings Thou hast given us, and may we try in the future to make up for all the sins and mistakes of the past. Help us, for Christ sake. Amen."

Then Sam glanced over the pretty table—and turned to Paula:

"And you fixed all this by yourself? Why, who would have believed it! I expect that 'deaf, dumb and blind cook helped you."

"The fireless cooker? Oh, yes, Daddy, you see we can have hot dinners and warm suppers on Sundays same as other days with that, and not a bit of worry or trouble over it. All I had to do was to make coffee. But I fixed it all. Mama was not well this morning."

"I'm all right now, though, and hungry as a bear," declared Emily. "And children, isn't it just dandy to have Daddy with us?"

"Daddy is the happiest man in this bunch," smiled Sam; and he looked it.

"You're not—I am!" declared Emily, at which they all laughed.

"Well, I guess I'm not a man yet," drawled Paul, "but I can hold lots of happiness—likewise—chicken pie," and he helped himself generously.

"If folks ever get happier than I am they'll go straight up," remarked Paula emphatically, glancing at her brother meaningly, and slyly touching the letter on her heart.

After supper Paul washed the dishes, while Paula put the milk away and arranged things ready for the morning meal. Sam and Emily were again seated by the fire, when the twins conceived the idea of leaving them alone. Paul was spokesman. After walking from the kitchen to his room, and back to the sitting room, he turned to his mother:

"There's no services at church tonight, Mama, so Paula and I are going down to the library a little while."

"Why it isn't open—no one will be there."

"Oh, I know that. We just want to look over some books a bit—and I haven't seen the Sunday Visitor yet. We won't let anyone else in, and won't be gone long," replied Paul.

"Very well, then," Emily replied. Then turning to Sam: "The children certainly do enjoy the library."

"Well, they shall have one of their own," he smiled, turning to look at Paula, as she came from the kitchen, her eyes bright as stars and her cheeks like roses.

When the twins were locked in the library and the shades pulled down they confronted each other.

"Did you get a stamp—truly?" asked Paula, her hands held against her throbbing heart, as she looked at Paul eagerly.

"Sure! I'm a slick rogue, all right. But Paula, I feel mean. I just wish you wouldn't do it. Anyhow, do tell Daddy. You promised you would when there was anything to tell."

"I will, may be, when I get a chance. But I'm afraid to now. He and Mama have made up, and he'll stick to her. Say, do you hear my heart? It sounds like forty drums."

"No, I don't. But if you've got to write that letter, go at it, and hurry," and Paul pulled stationery and a stamped envelope out of his pocket, and put them on the table before her. Then he walked to the reading room, and tried to busy himself with the magazines.

After what seemed an eternity to the anxious boy, Paula called him softly and he hurried to her side. Looking into his eyes earnestly without a word, she placed the unsealed letter in his hand. Paul hesitated.

"Paula, I wish I didn't have to read it; I want to, and I don't. But my promise holds good. Your happiness is my first thought. It may be best for me to read it, and I will, trying to understand your feelings and Fred's." And he unfolded the letter:

"Dear Mr. Elliott:

"I don't know how to write letters to young men. But yours to me was surely the most beautiful letter ever written. I am too young to think of sweethearts yet, but I must be frank and tell you that I think of you often and with the kindest feelings.

"I am very sorry to say that it will never do for you to ask Mama to let you call. She would at once forbid me ever speaking to you—and that I could not endure, for I want us to be friends.

"I am so glad to know that you have decided to turn over a new leaf, and write a new and better history of life. If I have inspired you in this desire, I am sincerely thankful.

"I am sorry that we must write secretly if at all. My dear brother will deliver any other letter you may wish to write me. And, if you are good, you may hope.

Paula."

"Good for you, Sis!" exclaimed Paul. "I was afraid you'd write slushy gush. Fred Elliott will love you better for writing sensibly."

"Thank you," smiled Paula, taking and sealing the letter in the envelope. "I'm ready to go back to Daddy and Mama now soon as we drop this in the mail box. When do you suppose Mr. Elliott will get it?"

"Oh, about 10 o'clock tomorrow, I should think," answered Paul as they passed out.

The people are taking advantage of the fine weather and much work is going on to beautify the community.

The flowers and shrubs around the mill have been rearranged under the personal direction of Mr. Brooks, our superintendent, and are even more beautiful than before.

Mr. Clayton, overseer weaving, has another new Ford. How about a ride, Bob?

As "Peg" of Egan, Ga., is "Pulling for Greensboro," her old "Home Town," we would be very glad to have her down to some of the games this season. HAMBONE.

EGAN, GA.

Piedmont Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having plenty of rain but not suffering like some of the towns near here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Oliver motored to Thomaston, Ga., Sunday. Mrs. Oliver's mother returned with them.

Mrs. Rosa Hullet stopped over Saturday as the guest of her cousin, Miss Rosie Cole. Mrs. Hullet was en route to Danville, Va.

Mr. Ralph Whitlock, of Macon, spent the week-end in Egan.

Mr. Marion McElroy, second hand in the spinning room, is sporting a new Ford sedan.

The W. M. U. met and reorganized Wednesday night. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Wallace, president; Mrs. Sutton, vice-president; Mrs. King, secretary, and Mrs. Herrin, treasurer. They will meet every Thursday. ROSE.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Carr motored to Spartanburg Saturday afternoon to visit relatives.

Mr. C. T. Catoo visited friends in Lancaster Saturday afternoon.

Mr. W. J. Tucker visited his uncle of Page-land, who has been very ill for a few days.

The baseball club had a meeting Saturday, March 16th, and reorganized. Mr. E. D. Twitty was elected manager, and now they are ready to book games for the season. We had a good team last year and we hope to have a better one this year.

Our night school came to a close last Monday night with a big supper and lots of speeches; the music was furnished by our mill string band and we had a good time. We can not thank Mr. M. G. Patton, Mr. T. E. Lattimer and Mr. Grover Robinson, in words, for they sure did what they could to help us in our work.

THOMASTON, GA.

Thomaston Cotton Mills.

The construction crew is making good headway on the addition to Martha Mills, a unit of the B. F. Goodrich Company. We are also hoping to get the tire factory that the Goodrich Company is going to build in the South.

Willows Hotel was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Saturday night, when Dr. W. H. Quillen shot and killed his wife and himself.

Another shocking affair the same night was when a street car train, "The Rabbit," hit a Chevrolet touring car, completely demolishing it and seriously injuring one man.

A lot of new machinery almost doubles the

capacity of Thomaston Mill No. 3. No. 2 is getting a lot of new twistlers and No. 1 has a new picker room, 90 cards and necessary fly-frames to take care of the production. We have the Casablanca long draft spinning in No. 1 and installing it in No. 3.

The overseers have not changed since our last letter and our good old standby, Mr. A. E. Massey, is still general superintendent. N. L. Whitten, superintendent.

The Bedeaux system is in effect at all the mills, as well as the bleachery. JAKE.

CRAWFORD, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill has not been able to run much lately, on account of high water.

Mr. N. V. Tart, overseer carding and spinning, has moved his family here, from Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Christy, and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Looney, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price, near Athens.

Mr. T. E. Scott and family, Miss Fannie Scott and her mother, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, near Mitchell Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith are the proud parents of a fine boy.

A SCHOOL GIRL.

Literal Obedience.

A school teacher instructing her class in composition said: "Now, children, don't attempt any flights of fancy. Don't try to imitate the things you have heard, but just be yourselves and write what is really in you."

As a result of this advice, one youngster turned in the following composition:

"I ain't goin' to attempt no flite of fancy; I'm just goin' to write what's in me, and I got a hart, a liver, two lungs, and some other things like that; then I got a stummick, and it's got in it a pickle, a piece of pie, two sticks of peppermint candy, and my dinner."

Sandy's Short Story.

"There are four requisites to a good short story," explained the English teacher to the class. "Brevity, a reference to religion, some association with royalty, and an illustration of modesty. Now with these four things in mind, I will give you 30 minutes to write a story."

Ten minutes later the hand of Sandy went up.

"That is fine, Sandy," she complimented, "and now read your story to the class."

Sandy read: "My Gawd, said the countess, take your hand off my knee."

Not So Far Off at That.

An old New York farmer attended a big picnic at Binghamton and stayed over to watch the dancing at night. He hadn't been out in the world much, and he was reepley impressed with the girls' clothes at the dance.

"Some of the ladies' clothes I see here," he said, "plumb puts me in mind of a barbed wire fence."

Somebody asked him why.

"Well," said he, "it's this way—they appear to protect the property without obstructin' the view."

Father—Why were you kept in at school?

Son—I didn't know where the Azores were.

Father—In future just remember where you put things.—Le Rire (Paris).

CHAPTER XIX

It was ten o'clock before Sam Trent bade his wife and children a reluctant good night, quivering from head to foot with the thrill of Emily's lips which clung to his passionately and yearningly with a heretofore unknown quality of tenderness.

Paul wrung his hand and a feeling of comradeship well-ed up in their breasts, while Paula's arms held him close and her kisses unrestrained fell upon his forehead, eyes, cheeks and mouth.

Sam and Beverly had come to town together. Beverly had attended church and according to promise, was waiting in the lobby of Riveree Hotel for Sam, and wondering over his protracted absence. When Sam opened the door with his head erect, shoulders squared, eyes dancing with joy, and every line of his face proclaiming happiness, Beverly knew, and met the look of his friend in glad understanding and profound gratitude. Not a word was spoken until the friends were in the buggy and had started home. Then:—

"Congratulations, old man!" said Beverly softly and with deep emotion, throwing one arm across the shoulders of Trent.

"Thanks!" came the subdued answer. "Oh Beverly, I'm the happiest man in the world, tonight, and I owe it all to you!"

"Oh, no, I think not," smiled Beverly, yet pleased over the fragrance of the "bouquet." "But if I've been in any way a little help, I am truly glad."

"Why Beverly, I was meaner than a skunk, when you first saw me, and proceeded to lam old Nick out of me. I've often thought about that. And I want to tell you right now, old boy, that it was not your fist that conquered me, but a, something that was shining in your eyes, and a hovering round your mouth, that made me so ashamed and weak, that I was actually sick. I never have understood that queer power of yours."

"Well Sam, you've paid me the biggest compliment I ever had, I think. If I possess such a magnetic influence as you ascribe me, it is because I am master of myself. And, old man, don't you begin to see in your experience, what that means? If you had not taken yourself in hand—if you had not realized the necessity of self improvement—if you had not conquered yourself you would never in this world have won the respect and love of your wife. A man must be a man to win and hold the affections of such a noble and intellectual woman, as your wife."

Sam took off his hat and looked up into the starry heavens, his eyes bright with unshed tears. "God, I promised you my whole heart and soul, for the love of Emily," he said softly, "an' now I am yours. I'll never forget to take you into all my plans after this. I want you to be the foundation of every hope."

(Continued Next Week)